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1930
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Devils Lake Nursery

(Incorporated)

Devils Lake
North Dakota

JOHN W. MAHER
President
HOWARD MAHER
Vice Pres. and Manager
HENRY HALE
Secretary and Treasurer

RECEIVED
JAN 31 1920
U. S. Department of Agriculture.



The Best Hardy Tested Nursery Stock of all
Kinds Grown in the Northwest for the Northwest



Ponderosa Pine Windbreak.

WE ESPECIALLY recommend Evergreens for windbreaks and ornamental plantings. When raised from native Northern seed they are perfectly hardy. We have grown millions of them and would be pleased to show anyone how successful we have been with them, if they will visit us at our Nursery. We extend you a cordial invitation.

Devils Lake Nursery

Why We Grow Nursery Stock In the Northwest for the Northwest

For a number of years Mr. John W. Maher, organizer and president of the Devils Lake Nursery Company and owner of several farms in Ramsey County, North Dakota, attempted to obtain hardy trees for the purpose of planting windbreaks and shelterbelts on his farms. He pursued the general course in ordering trees. He sent for catalogs to the nearest nurseries, inspected them and ordered varieties recognized as hardy, and when received gave his personal attention and care to their planting. He tried several nurseries in his efforts to obtain trees that would grow into the shelterbelts and windbreaks which he had planned, but to no avail. The trees would not grow or the percentage that did grow was so small as to be worthless. As a last resort he permitted himself to be enticed by the wily guaranteeing "tree peddler" into purchasing a bill of trees that were absolutely guaranteed to grow or he was to receive his money back. It sounded good, but alas and alack, the guaranteed trees did not grow and the agent who was so liberal with his warranties was no where to be found and the nursery company for which he sold, through contract with the agent, could in no way be bound by any "guarantees" which the agent might concoct. This was his experience, which occurred several years ago, is occurring today, and probably has occurred to many who may read this.

It is well to beware of the smooth, wily "tree peddler," who promises everything; recommends varieties as the best to plant, about which he knows little, but which costs the most, and when he has your money safely tucked away in his jeans, quickly and quietly folds his plate book and steals away, and leaves you to curse your fate, when you find that the trees you receive were other than you bought, or are worthless, or after waiting and watching for a few months you find there is only one tree where you ordered and planted ten or a dozen. This is too often the experience of those who purchase trees.

Mr. Maher, who, all his life, had been an ardent student of agriculture and horticulture, was not going to let his experience deter him from his plan of planting windbreaks and shelterbelts on his farms. He was a pioneer in North Dakota, having settled here in 1881, and at Devils Lake in 1883, and was familiar with its conditions and the character of its soil and climate. He well knew that acclimation to conditions peculiar to various sections was an absolute necessity. Corn to be grown in this country needed to be acclimated through its seed. Likewise the same was not only true with other grains, but the same principles and facts were true of trees. The topography, the soil, atmospheric conditions, length of the growing season, climate, rainfall, etc., all enters into the process of acclimation and the task was to grow trees that when transplanted would grow when set out in the hard, cold soil of ours, and under the climatic and other conditions which exist peculiar to our state and a few others.

With this idea of acclimation for hardiness in view, Mr. John W. Maher, in the spring of 1907 founded the Devils Lake Nursery. This nursery was situated on selected ground. By this it is not meant that a nice level, fertile lake or river bottom (as is the usual case) was the favored selection, but a piece of rolling land, some high, some low, some good, some bad; some black loam, some clay and some alkali. The land was not selected as the best land in the vicinity on which to grow trees, but was selected as the best land in the vicinity on which to acclimate trees to the conditions prevalent to our state. So that where in most cases without exception one, on visiting a nursery will find it located on nice, mellow, fertile soil, artificially irrigated or sub-irrigated; he who visits the Devils Lake Nursery will find the exception to the general rule. It is the belief of those interested in the Devils Lake Nursery that acclimation is attained by growing and propagating stock under the conditions in which subsequently it must permanently be placed and not by growing it under the most favorable conditions attainable for growth irrespective of where the stock is to go, what character of soil it is to be placed in,

or the amount of moisture, etc. In other words they consider the one who purchases trees from the nursery is the important figure. It is acclimation to his conditions, the conditions on his farm or on his neighborhood that the trees must attain to be successful.

To commence right on the road to acclimation it was necessary to start with the seed of trees, shrubs and such other plants as were proved to be hardy to this section. Seed was collected by great effort from native trees and shrubs that were the best formed and most thrifty. Evergreen seeds were obtained from the Black Hills and the Rocky Mountains, in an altitude and latitude the nearest like ours as was possible. This was to insure the utmost of acclimation from the start. Thus the course was pursued, at all times having in view the attaining by correct scientific methods the highest of acclimation possible to the conditions as they exist on the Northern prairies.

The Devils Lake Nursery propagates its stock from native varieties always, when such varieties exist, and when necessary to go outside of native varieties then from those grown in Northern latitudes under conditions which as to temperature, soil, climate, etc., approach as nearly as possibly those of its location. Every tree, shrub or plant aside from those growing locally is first grown long enough in the Nursery to make certain of its being acclimated and hardy before being catalogued or sent to its customers. Field cultivation and conditions are practiced. The enterprise has been a success. It has been liberally patronized. It has many shelter-belts and windbreaks to its credit, and has been the means of improving and beautifying home surroundings and clothing the prairie with many protecting groves. It is the most sincere wish of the Devils Lake Nursery to further make farm life more comfortable, home more beautiful and living more pleasant.



Norway Spruce Windbreak.

Terms and Other Information

CASH BEFORE SHIPMENT—We are pleased to book orders at any time or reserve any amount of stock without deposit, but we can make no exception to our requirement of cash before shipment. Our prices include boxing, packing and delivery free on board cars here, taking the same rating as if prepaid. Money may be sent at our risk if forwarded by postoffice or express money order, bank draft or by registered letter. We make quotations on prepaid shipments on request. No orders filled for less than one dollar. All previous price lists are hereby canceled.

SHIPMENTS—Write your name, postoffice and shipping address plainly, and state whether you wish the stock shipped by express, freight or parcel post. We can ship parcels by parcel post when prepaid. Where no shipping instructions accompany the order we ship as we think best serves your interest without assuming responsibility. No distance is too great for our method of packing. We pack all shipments so that they will stand considerable delay without injury.

REFERENCES—First National Bank, St. Paul, Minn.; Dun and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies; First National Bank, Devil's Lake, N. Dak.; Ramsey County National Bank, Devil's Lake, N. Dak.; any other business house in Devil's Lake.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee to deliver stock true to name and up to grade. Should any prove otherwise we will cheerfully rectify all just demands if reported promptly. In no case are we liable for more than the original purchase price. While we use every means to insure prompt delivery and delivery in good condition, these conditions being beyond our control, our responsibility ends upon delivery of the stock in good order to the railway company. Remedy for loss must lie between the buyer and the railway company, but we will render such aid as we can. All claims should be made promptly on receipt of stock. All orders are carefully packed in bales or boxes, and no charge is made therefor. Our nurseries are regularly inspected by the State Entomologist and Certificates of Inspection accompany each order.

FALL SHIPMENTS—Since the spring season is too short in the Northwest to allow for the digging, shipping and planting of nursery stock, it is advisable to purchase the stock in the fall, bury it properly and have it at hand to plant at the right time in the spring.

When received in the fall, a trench should be dug in some well-drained place, deep enough and sloping so that all the trees can be entirely covered. The bundles should be cut open and the straw and moss removed. The trees should then be placed in the trench and an earth covering thrown on and packed about the roots and over the tops so that all is completely covered. Stock properly cared for in this manner is better than stock dug and shipped in the spring.

CARE OF STOCK, PREPARATION, PLANTING—When the stock is received, avoid any unnecessary exposure to sun and wind. If the trees are small, mud the roots, and if the stock is not to be planted immediately, place it in a damp cellar or "heel" it in the ground until ready to plant. In "heeling" be sure and tramp the earth solidly about the roots so that no air can come in contact with them. Do not expect the trees to arrive with water showing on their roots. If they appear to be dry, bury them completely in moist earth, tramping it firmly and leave for four or five days. They should then appear fresh and plump and in excellent condition to plant.

Before planting prepare the ground thoroughly. Plant in cultivated ground wherever possible and whenever it is necessary to plant in sod, as in a lawn, remove the sod within a radius of three feet, and keep it mulched or cultivated. If you must water, soak the ground thoroughly, so that the water will reach the roots. Do not apply just a little frequently, for the soil then bakes and the tree or plant suffers more than if none had been applied. We do not advise plowing under manure in the spring or placing it in the holes dug. It is better to apply it as a top dressing around the trees, as the soil is generally rich enough. When fruit trees begin to bear is the time to apply manure, applying it late in the fall as a mulch for winter protection and so it may be worked into the soil in the following season.

It has been found far better and safer, here in the Northwest to plant almost everything as early in the spring as the ground is in a workable condition. Exceptions to this general rule are Bulbs, such as Lilies and Tulips; Hardy Perennials, such as Paeonies; and Rhubarb. Some seasons it is advisable to transplant Evergreens in August.

In planting do not expose the roots unnecessarily. In planting seedlings and other small trees make a thin mud in which to place the roots before planting. Plow deep furrows, if necessary going back and forth in the furrow several times. Taking a bunch of trees in one hand and with the other hand placing one tree erect in the furrow, draw the earth from each side of the furrow with the feet and tramp it firmly about the roots of the tree until it is solid and the roots well covered. Work in the remainder of the earth with the cultivation. In this manner a great number of trees can be quickly and easily planted. In well prepared ground, each man should plant 2,500 trees in ten hours, if this system is followed. It is much faster and better than spade planting.

PRUNING—Cut off smoothly all bruised or broken roots to the sound wood. This prevents their decaying and hastens the emission of new roots and fibres. Trees and shrubs with branching heads should have small branches cut out clean, and the larger ones intended for framework of the trees cut back to within two or three buds of their base. In cases where there is an abundant root, and a small top of few branches, the pruning need be very light, but where the top is heavy, severe pruning will be necessary. Evergreens seldom require pruning. After the trees and shrubs are established, the pruning knife should only be used to assist nature, and handled with judgment and care; to cut back straggling branches, to thin the head of a tree which has become too dense, and to remove the dead wood. Sometimes it becomes necessary to prune severely to keep a tree from attaining too great size.

FENCING—It is estimated that not more than three per cent of the area of farm land in North Dakota is fenced. Live stock cannot be kept in large numbers on farms where not more than three per cent of the land is under fence. Farmers must diversify. They must grow alfalfa and other tame grasses and corn to maintain fertility. Forage crops and corn must be fed to live stock. The era of better farming is coming. Don't wait for its arrival to rush into fencing at great expense. Divide your farm by rows of trees and when you want to fence nail two by two-inch blocks to the trees and tack on your wires. Two to three feet Norway poplars can be used for fence posts three years after planting.

NORTH DAKOTA NURSERY LICENSE.

The Devils Lake Nursery, having complied with the North Dakota Nursery Inspection Laws, is hereby authorized to sell and deliver in North Dakota, Trees, Plants and Nursery Stock for the year ending September 15, 1916.

Dated September 15, 1915.

C. B. WALDRON,
State Entomologist and Horticulturist.

CERTIFICATE OF EXAMINATION.

This is to certify that I have this date examined the Nurseries and Stock of the Devils Lake Nursery and found the same free from dangerously injurious insects and plant diseases.

C. B. WALDRON,

Dated September 15, 1915.

State Entomologist and Horticulturist.

Fruit in the Northwest

The Northwest is fast asserting itself as a fruit producing section of the United States. Already Minnesota is listed among one of the leading states in fruit production. North and South Dakota and Montana, although still in the experimental stage, are annually producing yields of apples, plums and small fruits that are amazing, and which bear promise to shortly equally compete with the more generally known fruit-raising states, if not to actually surpass many of them in certain kinds and varieties. Especially is this true of the raising and harvesting of the small fruit crops of Raspberries, Gooseberries, Currants and other berry fruits.

Apples

In Apples we have found that whenever hardy Northern varieties have been selected and rightly planted, especially when the selection has been made from nurseries in the Northwest that grow their own Apple stock, they have invariably been successful and resulted very beneficially to the grower. Although Apple growing here in the Northwest is yet in its infancy, if we will consider results obtained from orchards now bearing, we will find that the Northwest bids fair to make big inroads on the Apple production of the country in the near future.

Our Apples are of the tested, hardy recognized varieties. We have grown them and transplanted them. These transplanted trees are stockier and stronger than the usual grown nursery stock, and an extra bounteous root system is close under the tree.

It is generally recognized that the low-branched fruit trees are the best for our Northwest conditions. Our method of pruning fruit trees results in strong, sturdy, low-branched, well-formed trees, ideal for transplanting to permanent orchards. Our catalog sizes run stronger than the standard sizes. For instance, our 4 to 5 foot size will caliper from 9-16 to 11-16 in., and our 5 to 7 foot size from 11-16 to 1 in., while the standard sizes run considerable less than this. For permanent orchard planting for those who wish a bearing orchard in a few years, these trees are undoubtedly the best that can be obtained. Our stock, home grown and thoroughly acclimated, cannot be beat for Northwest plantings. We earnestly recommend the following varieties as best for our conditions and localities.

PRICES OF APPLES AND CRABS.

Bearing Age. First-Class Transplanted Stock.

	Each	5	10	25	50	100
3 to 4 in. Cal.	\$1.25	\$5.50	\$10.00			
2 to 3 in. Cal.	.75	3.60	7.00	\$15.00	\$26.00	\$50.00
1½ to 2 in. Cal.	.50	2.35	4.50	10.00	18.00	35.00
1 to 1½ in. Cal.	.40	1.85	3.50	7.00	13.00	25.00
11-16 to 1 in. Cal.	.30	1.25	2.00	4.65	9.00	17.00

Two to Three Year Old. First-Class.

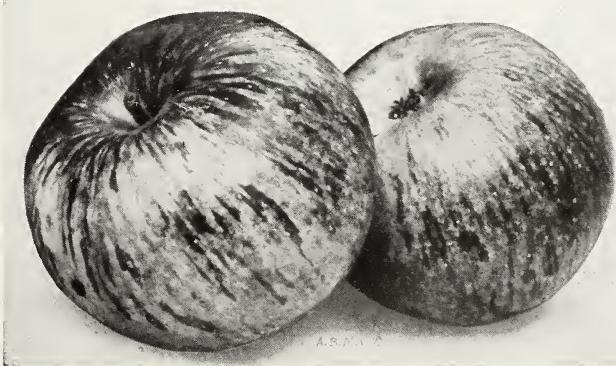
	Each	5	10	25	50	100
5 to 7 ft., 11-16 to 1 in. Cal.	\$0.40	\$1.85	\$3.50	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$25.00
4 to 5 ft., 9-16 to 11-16 in. Cal.	.30	1.25	2.00	4.65	9.00	17.00
3 to 4 ft.,	.20	.85	1.50	3.50	6.50	12.00

ANISM—An imported Russian Apple. Grows upright and bears prolifically. Very hardy and vigorous, and very free from blight. This variety commences bearing when very young. The fruit is medium sized, dark red and of good quality. October to January.

DUCHESS—Probably the best known Russian Apple. Extremely hardy, grows vigorously and in an upright form. Matures early. Bears large crops annually and succeeds in the coldest climates. Fruit is large, greenish yellow in color, and striped with red. Is tender, juicy and pleasant. A good shipper. Recommended for every orchard. Season, August.

HIBERNAL—A large Apple, greenish yellow in color, with a dull bronze red on the sunny side. Trees are exceptionally vigorous and productive, with open spreading top and large leathery leaves. Very successful in the coldest climates and most exposed locations. Very popular in the Northwest. Fruit is juicy, rather acid, and excellent for cooking. When fully ripe desirable for table use. Season, November to December.

IOWA BEAUTY—One of Patten's originations. Tree is a strong, upright grower, hardy and productive. Fruit is large, of very fine quality, and beautiful in color. Flesh white, juicy and mild. Season, October to December.



Duchess.

Northwestern Grown
Trees are the Kind to
Plant in the Northwest

APPLES—Continued.

OKABENA—Originated in Minnesota and a good Northwest Apple. Very hardy and produces well. Tree grows thriflily and is free from blight. Fruit good size, yellow, striped and splashed with red. Flesh white, crisp, juicy and excellent in quality. Similar to Duchess, but later. A fine market variety. Season, September to November.

PATTEN'S GREENING—A seedling of the Duchess. Tree grows erect and very thriflily. Very hardy and productive and bears regularly. Fruit large, greenish or yellowish in color. Cooks evenly and quickly. Flesh white, subacid and juicy. Proven to be good for home and market and is highly recommended. Season, November to January.

WEALTHY—Originated by Gideon. Vigorous in growth, and prolific in productivity. Very hardy and suitable to the Northwest. Fruit large and smooth and almost wholly overspread with brilliant red. Flesh white, sometimes stained with red, tender and juicy, and very popular for table use and for cooking. A splendid Apple. Season, October to February.

We have many other varieties of Apples growing in our Nursery and on request will gladly furnish a list of them.

Fruit

(By Prof. Hansen of South Dakota.)

The principal cause of discouragement in starting orchards in new countries is the length of time the trees must be cultivated and cared for before they reach bearing age. The farmer becomes discouraged from waiting and ceases caring for the trees and they become the prey of rabbits or mice or are destroyed by stock or in some other way. The one or two year old fruit trees sold by nurseries are merely switches and require four to eight years to come into bearing. It is too long to wait. The farmer had better pay even five times as much for a properly transplanted and pruned five to seven year old tree that should bear the second season—such trees are large enough to be seen when planted in orchard rows and are more apt to be cared for and are far more satisfactory, as they will begin bearing before the planter begins to get discouraged from waiting for fruit. Everyone is looking for quick results. The nurseryman gets quick results when he sells the little trees; the farmer when he plants the large ones.



Wealthy.

Crab Apples

EARLY STRAWBERRY. Originated in Iowa. Season, July to August. Should not be confused with the Early Strawberry Apple. The Early Strawberry Crab is an old-time favorite and especially so in the Northwest, where it is exceptionally popular. The trees are hardy and vigorous growers. Fruit medium in size and greenish yellow in color, overspread with carmine stripes and splashes. Flesh nearly white. Flavor mild, sweet and very luscious.

FLORENCE—Originated by Peter M. Gideon in Minnesota, who also produced the Wealthy Apple. A hardy spreading tree bearing very young and very heavy. Fruit medium in size and carmine colored. Flesh yellowish, acid and fine. Excellent for cooking. A fine jelly Crab, and valuable for early market as well as for home consumption.

RED SIBERIAN—Fruit small and bright red in color, covered with a light transparent bloom. Excellent for preserving. Tree very upright and thriflily grower. Season, early September.

TRANSCENDENT—Originated in Russia. Season, September. Fruit rather large, colored, a brownish yellow with a carmine blush. Flesh firm and crisp, yellowish and fine grained, juicy and acid.

VIRGINIA—A very vigorous, large spreading, hardy variety, which produces moderately well. Fruit medium in size, yellow with a red blush and somewhat striped. Flesh yellow and crisp with a flavor quite acid.

WHITNEY NO. 20—(Hybrid.) Originated in Illinois. Season, August. The fruit is very large for a hybrid, of yellow color striped with red and on the sunny side nearly totally red. Flesh yellow, very juicy and fine grained. Flavor rich and pleasing and almost sweet. Its crab parentage is exhibited in the health, hardiness and vigor of the tree. The fruit in size and quality is fully equal to many apples.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Fruit medium in size, round and golden yellow in color. A vigorous grower and an exceptionally heavy bearer. Very good for preserving. Ripens in September.



Florence Crab Apples.

A.B.M.CO.

Cherries

COMPASS CHERRY—It is a cross between the Miner Plum and the Sand Cherry. The fruit is about an inch in diameter, of bright red color, sweet, juicy and very palatable. The trees bear heavily and regularly. For the Northwest this hybrid Cherry is considered the hardiest and best.

	Each	5	10
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.45	\$2.00	\$3.50
4 to 5 ft.	.60	2.75	5.00
5 to 6 ft.	.90	2.75	5.00

CHOKE CHERRY (*Prunus Melanocarpa*)—One of the best of our ornamental small trees. Absolutely hardy anywhere. When in full bloom it looks like a great bank of snow, and has a pleasing woodland fragrance. Later in the season it produces heavily of highly colored purplish black fruit, which is very desirable for jelly and wine. Our Western dwarf varieties exceed all others in quality of fruit.

	Each	5	10
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00
3 to 4 ft.	.25	.75	1.25
4 to 5 ft.	.40	1.50	

SAND CHERRY (*Prunus Prunilla*)—Absolutely hardy and produces immense quantities of slightly astringent berries about the size and shape of the Early Richmond Cherry. Bears when quite young. An extremely valuable fruit and should be largely planted. Prof. Hansen has been breeding this fruit for some years, growing and selecting from thousands of seedlings. Commonly sold as "Rocky Mountain Hybrid Cherry."

	Each	5	10	100
12 to 18 inches	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$5.00
18 to 24 inches	.25	.65	1.00	6.50
2 to 3 ft.	.30	1.00	1.50	8.00

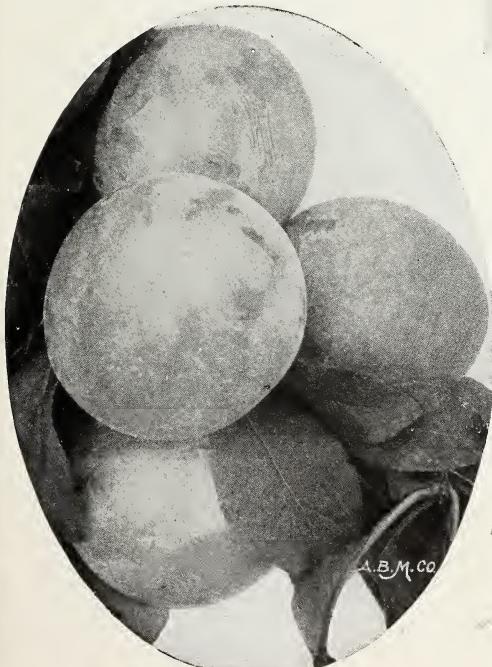
DWARF SAND CHERRY (*Prunus Besseyi*)—Two to four feet; a dwarf shrub with spreading or reclining branches, dark glossy foliage, the white flowers in small clusters are borne the



Compass Cherries.

entire length of the leafy branches. The fruit which is the size of the Morello Cherry, is black and frequently so abundant as to load the branches to the ground; somewhat astringent, but well liked for jelly. Each, 25 cents.

WILD BLACK CHERRY—See Forest Trees.



Cheney Plums.

Plums

"All things considered, Plums are the easiest and most profitable fruit to grow in North Dakota."—Prof. Waldron, N. D. Exp. Sta.

There is no other fruit that we of the Northwest can grow with more assurance of success and derive more pleasure and profit from than our own improved native Plums. When on their own roots or when worked on native roots (as all of ours are) they are perfectly hardy and thrive vigorously anywhere in the Northwest. They invariably produce fruit the second or third season after planting and are subject to very few diseases. With a little care and attention they will produce bountifully.

CHENEY—One of our best and hardest varieties. An annual bearer, and a strong, vigorous, upright grower. Fruit irregularly oval, large, with a thick skin. Rather dull dark red in color. Flesh yellow and firm. Season early.

DE SOTO—A very popular Plum. Very hardy and a great bearer. Fruit medium size and oval. Orange, overspread with crimson. Flesh yellow and firm. A profitable market variety and excellent for home use. Season, September.

PLUMS—Continued.

FOREST GARDEN—A favorite variety. Productive and hardy. Fruit nearly round, medium in size. Purplish-red over orange and dotted. Flesh yellow and of the best quality. Skin thick.

STODDARD—A very reliable variety. Fruit oblique oval, large and purplish-red over yellow with small white dots. Flesh yellow with a thick skin. Season medium early.

SURPRISE—A long keeper and therefore a valuable market variety. Tree a thrifty, upright grower, productive and hardy. Fruit, prune shaped and dark red in color. Ripe from September 1st to 10th.

WEAVER—A very hardy proven variety. A prolific, constant and regular bearer. Fruit large purple with blue cast.

Prices. American Plum grafted or budded on native Plum roots. Bearing age. Transplanted, first-class stock.

	Each	5	10
3 to 4 in. Cal...	\$1.25	\$5.50	\$10.00
2 to 3 in. Cal...	.75	3.25	6.00
1½ to 2 in. Cal...	.60	2.25	4.50
1 to 1½ in. Cal...	.50	1.85	3.50

Prices. American Plum grafted or budded on native Plum roots. The usual sizes and grades sold. All first-class.

	Each	5	10
5 to 7 ft.....	\$0.50	\$2.25	\$4.00
4 to 5 ft.....	.40	1.75	3.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.30	1.25	2.00

Hansen's Hybrid Plums

These varieties were originated and introduced by Prof. N. E. Hansen of the South Dakota Experiment Station. Taking the common wild Plum of the Northwest, the native Sand Cherry of the Dakotas, and the large, luscious Japanese Plums and Apricots, by cross fertilization and by growing seedlings from these crosses he has obtained trees that are perfectly hardy, early bearers and very productive of fruit of good size and fine quality.

HANSKA—A cross of the American Plum and Chinese Apricot (P. Simoni). Rapid growers, entirely unlike any of our native Plums. Fruit has very small pit, firm yellow flesh, good quality—of an Apricot flavor when cooked; 1½ inches in diameter, flat and has a beautiful heavy blue bloom.

OPATA—Is a cross between the Sand Cherry and the Burbank's Gold Plum, and is one of the most valuable and hardy of Prof. Hansen's hybrids. Like the Compass, it bears very heavily when 2 years old, four-year-old trees having produced a bushel each.



Surprise Plums.

It blooms fully ten days after the early Plums and ripens early in August. Fruit is 1 3-16 inches in diameter, purple with bloom, very small pit, flesh green, sweet and pleasant.

SAPA—A cross between the Sand Cherry and the Sultan Plum. Like the Opata, it is hardy "as an oak" and a very early and prolific fruiter. Makes a smaller, more bushy tree. Fruit is a little larger; ten days later; dark purple and rich red flesh.

	Each	5	10
5 to 6 ft., 11-16 in. and up	\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.50
4 to 6 ft., 9-16 to 11-16 in....	.60	2.75	5.00
3½ to 5 ft., 7-16 to 9-16 in....	.50	2.25	4.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.45	2.00	3.50

Grapes

One should plant at least a few Grapes of the hardiest variety. They can be trained alongside of a building or a fence, and are ornamental as well as productive in fruit. They do best in a sunny location where it is well drained and there is a free circulation of air. They should be planted in rows 8 feet each way, and in the fall should be pruned and covered with earth. After the second season a trellis should be erected for them to run on. Prune back the laterals to 2 or 3 buds each fall. We have tested and found the Beta hardy and desirable, and so recommend it.

BETA—This is a new, perfectly hardy, very early black grape sent out by the Minnesota Experiment Station. It will stand our winters without covering, but should be cut back the same as other varieties in order to keep up the size of the fruit. Valuable also for covering arbors or porches.

	Each	5	10
Beta, 2 yr., No. 1.....	\$0.40	\$1.75	\$3.50

Plentywood, Mont., May 29, 1915.
Devils Lake Nursery Co., Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Sirs: Shipment of nursery stock for Mrs. C. S. Nelson and myself duly received, and will say that trees and bushes were fine and we were well pleased with them.

Would like to ask how much the plum trees should be pruned. These are 5 to 7 foot trees, and supposed to be bearing trees.

Yours truly, WM. ERICKSON.

Mohall, N. D., June 3, 1915.
Devils Lake Nursery, Devils Lake, N. D.

Dear Sirs: I enclose herewith check for \$11.50, in payment of my account with you. The trees arrived mostly in very good shape. I was especially pleased with the crab-apple trees which are doing finely; also the birch.

Thank you for the gratis stuff. It is coming fine and I am much pleased as a whole.

Very truly PERCY S. CREWE.

Small Fruits

Easy of culture, luxuriant in growth, bounteous in productiveness and pleasing and palatable to the taste are the small fruits. There should be no reason why every farm house should not have a selection of these, nor why any city home should not include them in their garden. They are the most palatable and healthy food we can have. They aid greatly in reducing the grocery bill. Any excess of fruit can be preserved or canned, or readily sold at a good profit.

Currants

Plow the ground deep and work it well. Fertilize it well each year with old, well-rotted manure. Keep the oldest wood trimmed out and the weeds down. They are very hardy and will stand anywhere. They will fruit well and reward you liberally.

NORTH STAR—Red, berries large, of extra good quality, a little less acid than most varieties. Clusters large and long and produces abundantly if given the proper care. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.

WHITE GRAPE—The best white variety. No variety sweeter or better for table use. Should be planted more extensively. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Each, 20c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25.

LEE'S PROLIFIC—The best black Currant. Very vigorous and productive. Fruit of good size and quality. Fine for jelly. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Each, 20c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25.

RED DUTCH—Red, vigorous and productive. Clusters medium to large. Fruit of good size and quality. Fine for jelly. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.

VICTORIA—Red, later than Red Dutch. Vigorous and productive. Price same as White Grape.



White Grape Currants.

LONDON MARKET—A dark red variety of great merit. Vigorous growth and very productive. Bunches short, but fruit of good size and quality. As good an all-round variety as one could wish for. Price same as North Star.

LONG BUNCH HOLLAND—The best of late red varieties. Vigorous and productive. Fruit clusters, long and of large size. Ripens after others are gone. Price same as North Star. Strong 2 and 3-year-old plants.

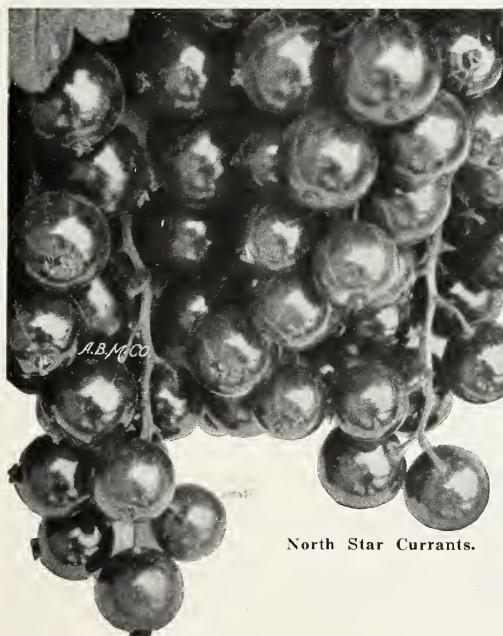
POMONA—One of the newer sorts that is productive and healthy; of good size and excellent quality. Bright red fruit that ripens early. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Price same as White Grape.

RED CROSS—A vigorous, productive, new variety which produces long clusters of large, bright berries of best quality. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Price same as North Star.

WILDER—An upright, vigorous, early variety. Fruit very large and mild acid, and bright red in color. Very productive. A choice sort for all purposes. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Price same as White Grape.

PERFECTION—A new variety. A bright red, mild acid fruit with very large berry. Prolific and healthy. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Price same as White Grape.

PRINCE ALBERT—Bush is of vigorous, upright growth. Clusters medium; berries, very large, bright red, juicy, and of very fine flavor. Immensely productive, highly valued at canneries and for jelly. Ripens late. Strong 2 to 3-year-old plants. Price same as North Star.



North Star Currants.

Juneberry

This fruit is native with us in the Northwest. It is so hardy and easily grown that it is very desirable both for ornamentation and productiveness. It fruits regularly and abundantly. The berries are great for sauce, pies or canning. It is used extensively by landscape architects for ornamental purposes. Birds are attracted by its fruit and although they sometimes do injury to the berries, at the same time they reimburse one many fold by their beneficial work in destroying injurious insects. Prices, 2 to 3 feet, 10 for 60c; 3 to 4 feet, each, 10c; 5 for 40c; 10 for 75c.



Carrie Gooseberries.

Gooseberries

A fruit which continues to have a fast increasing demand, combined with better prices and larger profits. Easy of culture, luxuriant and good bearers. Popular and profitable. Give the same care as currants.

CARRIE—Considered the hardiest, healthiest, most productive and best all-around Gooseberry. A very strong grower and practically thornless. Fruit of medium size and produced in clusters. Noted for its fabulous yields. Berries light red, of fine flavor and unexcelled quality. The best and most profitable variety for the North. All strong 3-year-old plants. Each, 20c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25; 100, \$10.00.

HOUGHTON—Of spreading habit and a splendid producer. Very hardy and reliable. Fruit of medium size, pale red; sweet and tender. All strong 3-year-old plants. Each, 15c; 5, 65c; 10, \$1.20; 100, \$10.00.

DOWNING—A good variety for home and market use. Fruit light green and good quality. Good for dessert and cooking. Produces well in favorable locations. All strong 3-year-old plants. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.15; 10, \$2.00.

PEARL—A vigorous variety of the newer sort. Similar to the Downing. A quick grower and producer. Valuable for home and market use. All strong 3-year-old plants. Price same as Downing.

JOSSELYN—A large red variety of delicious flavor. Clean and healthy. Hardy and productive and highly recommended. Price same as Downing.



Sunbeam Raspberries.

Raspberries

A hardy Northern fruit, wholesome and delicious. A fruit which everyone should have in their garden. It produces well and can be grown with big profit. Do not plant it too deep as the new bud or shoot starts from the root, and if planted more than 3 inches deep is liable not to penetrate the ground. It does best when shaded some. Plant in rows 8 feet apart and 3 feet apart in the row. Give clean culture, and keep down the suckers and weeds.

CUTHBERT—A strong growing hardy variety that stands Northern winters well. Berries very large and firm and are excellent shippers. Flavor sweet, rich and luscious. The best late red Raspberry. Price, 5 for 25c; 10 for 40c; 25 for 75c.

KING—The earliest red Raspberry on record. Medium size, light crimson in color; firm and excellent in quality. Canes healthy and productive. Price same as Cuthbert.

TURNER—One of the hardiest varieties of exceptionally large size, fine appearance and great productiveness. Very popular. Price same as Cuthbert.

MARLBORO—The standard extra early red variety. Reliable in producing large crops annually. Fruit large and firm. Considered very good. Price, per 5, 25c; per 10, 40c; per 25, 75c.

SUNBEAM—The Ironclad Raspberry for this latitude. Originated, named and disseminated by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota. Exceptionally hardy and productive. Fruit medium size, bright red, and of excellent quality. Highly recommended for Northwest planting. Each, 10c; per 5, 45c; per 10, 80c; per 25, \$1.50.

Buffalo Berry

A hardy native tree with beautiful silvery foliage. Splendid for hedge and ornamental purposes. The fruit resembles the red Currant, ripens in July, literally covering the twigs and branches. The combined effect of the red berries against the background of silver foliage makes it incomparable for ornament and beauty. In the winter the red berries remain clinging to the branches and although the foliage has disappeared, the background of snow continues the pleasing contrast of color, and they are objects delightful to look upon. The fruit is also excellent for preserves and jelly and largely used for pies, tarts, and in making wine. They must have full sun and well drained soil.

	Each	5	10	100
1½ to 2 ft.....	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$ 7.00
2 to 3 ft.....	.20	.75	1.25	8.00
3 to 4 ft.....	.25	1.00	1.50	10.00

High Bush Cranberry

Viburnum opulus—A very ornamental shrub with dense dark green foliage. The flowers are pure white and hang in large, showy clusters in early summer, and are followed by scarlet berries that remain on the plant all winter. The fruit is acid in flavor like the common Cranberry, and is highly esteemed for jellies, pies, etc., being fully equal in quality to the low bush or swamp variety. It is extremely hardy, thrives well everywhere, naturally forming well shaped bushy tops with little or no training, and has handsome, clean, attractive foliage at all times. On account of the acidity of the fruit, birds will not touch it. Should be planted throughout North Dakota for its fruit. It and the *Viburnum Lentago* are natives of the state. Prices, 4-year plants, 50c; 3-year, 40c; 2-year, 25c.

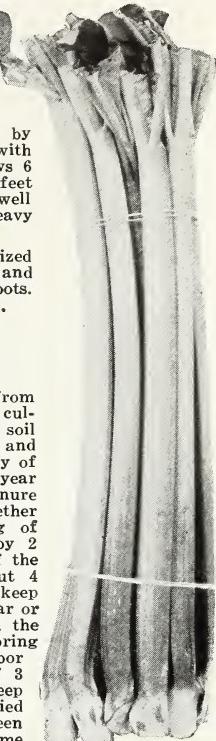


Conover's Colossal Asparagus.

Rhubarb

The best early fruit we have, and greatly famed for pie material. It has a long season, and is largely used for canning by itself and in combinations with other fruits. Plant in rows 6 feet apart and 3 to 4 feet apart in the row. Mulch well with manure, as it is a heavy feeder.

Linnaeus — The recognized best variety. Large, early and tender. Strong 2-year roots. Each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.



Asparagus

One of the best treats from the garden. It is of easy culture. It requires a deep soil that has been well plowed and mixed with a good quantity of well-rotted manure. Each year a heavy top dressing of manure should be applied, together with a liberal sprinkling of salt. Plant in rows 3 by 2 feet apart. The crown of the plant should be set about 4 inches below the surface, keep well cultivated the first year or two. There is nothing in the private garden that will bring as good returns for the labor as Asparagus. A bed of 3 or 4 dozen plants will keep an ordinary family supplied from early spring until green peas are ready, at which time it is better for the bed to stop cutting it.

Conover Colossal—A well tried standard variety of large size, quick growth and excellent quality. Two-year plants. Price, per 10, 35c; per 25, 50c; per 50, 75c; per 100, \$1.25.

Horse Radish

This popular condiment grows readily in the home garden. The freshly dug root is a treat and really superior to that sold over the counter. Once planted you always have it. Ten roots are enough for the ordinary family. Price, each, 10c; 5, 40c; 10, 75c.

Nut Trees

BLACK WALNUT. (*Juglans Nigra*). Very valuable for nuts, timber and ornamental planting. It is hardy and resists drought well, altho it does best in rich, rather moist soils. It makes a handsome round-topped, quick-growing tree of beautiful appearance, and where used has won universal favor.

	Each	5	10	50	100
1 to 1½ ft.	\$0.05	\$0.20	\$0.35	\$1.50	\$2.75
1½ to 2 ft. ....	.10	.40	.60	2.50	4.00
4 to 5 ft. ....	.60	2.75	5.00		
5 to 7 ft. ....	.75				

WHITE WALNUT or **BUTTERNUT**. A hardy, well known and popular native tree. Bears large, oily nutritious nuts of delicate flavor. The tree is lofty and spreading in growth and is valuable for timber. This and the Black Walnut should be largely planted in the Dakotas. Prices same as Black Walnut.

HAZEL NUT. (*Corylus rostrata*). A well known native nut, always satisfactory when planted in the background of other plantings or in thickets. Worth growing for the nuts. Ea. 25c.

Forest, Shade and Ornamental Trees



Box Elder.

will go to make future farm life, as Socrates described it two thousand years ago: "The most comfortable pursuit for man's servants; the most delightful to his wife; the most attractive to his children, and the most pleasing and gratifying to himself and his friends."

GREEN ASH (*Fraxinus Lanceolata*)—The native Western Ash. It is hardy and easily grown on high or low ground. Makes valuable timber and a fine, symmetrical, round-headed tree when planted singly. Very drought resistant and a rapid, upright grower. Prices on page 15.

AMERICAN MOUNTAIN ASH (*Fraxinus Americana*)—A native of the Black Hills of South Dakota. A perfectly hardy, round-headed, beautiful lawn and ornamental tree. Exceedingly desirable. It is loaded with clusters of red berries in fall and winter, which adds greatly to its ornamental value, and is attractive to birds. Prices on page 15.

PAPER or CANOE BIRCH (*Betula Papyrifera*)—A native of the Turtle Mountains of North Dakota, very much resembling the European variety, but having a larger leaf and making a stronger growth. A hardy and most desirable tree for this section. Prices same as Mountain Ash.

CUT-LEAF WEEPING BIRCH—This is one of the most beautiful and desirable trees for the lawn ever introduced. The branches are of graceful, drooping habit, with foliage delicately cut and very fine. The bark is silvery white, forming a beautiful contrast with the foliage. It makes a rapid growth and is perfectly hardy in all sections of the country. "Suburban Home Grounds" says of it: "No engraving can do it justice. Like the palm trees of the tropics, it must be seen in motion, swaying in the lightest breeze, its leaves trembling in the heated summer air, its white bark glistening through the bright foliage and sparkling in the sun to enable us to form a true impression of its character." Price, 3 to 4 foot, each, 75c; 4 to 5 feet, each, \$1.00; 5 to 6 feet, each, \$1.25; 6 to 8 feet, each, \$1.50.

BOX ELDER or ASH-LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer Negundo*)—A very hardy, rapid grower, making a desirable shade tree and also useful in timber planting for mixing with the more valuable forest trees. Very popular as a pioneer tree. Prices on page 15.

The largest part of our Nursery is devoted to the raising of these kinds of trees. These are all propagated from native seeds and cuttings, and are hardy and acclimated to the conditions existing with us here in the Northwest. We grow only those varieties that are proven practical for this section of the United States, and always give any new variety or specialty thorough tests before entering them in our catalog. We ship only first-class, well-rooted trees which have had expert attention. These have all been transplanted and trimmed, making the best for shade tree, group or forest plantings.

WINDBREAKS.

G. P. Warber, in Minnesota Horticulturalist, says: "Does it pay? Look at the typical prairie farm, without windbreak or plantings of any kind about the farmstead. Such a farm may be productive, and the people operating it may live in a well-furnished house; yet such a place can never be called a true home. That farmer is merely 'putting up' with those surroundings until he has accumulated enough money to withdraw into some village, and there to live. Man's soul is so constituted that he cannot find his ideal in such handmade surroundings, for even the most untutored person has a yearning for the sweets of life and a longing for some of the beauties of nature. We must give heed to this inborn love of the amenities of life. Unless we can make life on the farm more attractive, and unless we can put there such attractions as will overcome the dazzling glare and lure of city life, the problem of keeping the youth on the farm will not be solved. It is for this reason mainly that I make a plea for the home orchard. In order to bring back a love of country life, in order to bring the pursuit of agriculture and life in the country back to its ancient state of dignity, we must have the aid of the old home orchard. It is indeed the chief thing that

HOP TREE (*Ptelea Trifoliata*)—This is a small, hardy ornamental tree that thrives in any well drained soil. Prices, 2 to 3 feet, 15c; 3 to 4 feet, 25c.



Cut-leaved Weeping Birch.

WILD BLACK CHERRY (*Cerasus Serotina*)—A hardy, rapid grower that bears fruit abundantly, and which commence bearing when very young. In commercial value Black Cherry wood ranks next to Black Walnut. It is a very desirable timber tree and exceptionally popular for ornamental lawn planting. In early spring it is covered with white blossoms and late in August its abundant crop of fruit ripens. The fruit is about the size of a large pea. It attracts birds and is useful for some culinary purposes. Prices on page 15.

AMERICAN ELM (*Ulmus Americana*)—Universally recognized as one of the best and most popular of trees for any purpose, and especially desirable as a street tree. A rapid grower, hardy, large-leaved and resists drouth well. Prices and grades same as Ash.

ASH-LEAVED MAPLE or BOX ELDER (*Acer Negundo*)—See Box Elder.

SOFT or SILVER MAPLE (*Acer Saccharinum*)—A very desirable upright native tree with beautiful foliage. Needs to be kept trimmed to avoid forking and suckers should be kept cut down. Should be planted in moist soil. Prices and grades same as Ash.

HACKBERRY (*Celtis Occidentalis*)—A handsome native tree of easy growth and great vigor. Prices and grades same as Mountain Ash.

RUSSIAN OLIVE (*Elaeagnus Angustifolia*)—Belongs to the same family as the Buffalo Berry. Makes a medium sized, very hardy and beautiful tree. The foliage and newer growth is a silvery white. The fruit is of the same color, is not edible, and hangs on the tree late into the winter. Flowers are small, yellow and very fragrant. A desirable and popular hedge tree that pleases all who give it a trial. Russian Olive endures more alkali in the soil than any other tree. Our native Green Ash and Box Elder come next in this respect. Very ornamental, hardy and drouth resistant. Prices on page 15.

SIBERIAN PEA TREE or CARAGANA (*Caragana arborescens*)—A hardy, fast-growing, medium-sized tree from Northwestern Russia. Very much used for hedges, shelter-belts and ornamental planting. As a hedge it will turn stock, and grows well on high land. Its blooms are yellow and fragrant, and its foliage locust-like and beautiful. It is planted extensively in this state and Manitoba. The Great North-



AMERICAN ELM.

ern Railway Company makes use of it as the outside row in their shelter-belt plantings. We advise liberal planting of Caragana. It has proven the best hedge for Northwest planting, and needs no pruning; natural shape best. Unexcelled for low windbreaks. Prices on page 15.

Poplars

All Poplars are nursery grown from cuttings.

CAROLINA POPLAR (*Populus Carolinensis*)—Resembles the Cottonwood but has a heavier head. Grows uniform in size and shape. Has a broader, thicker leaf than the Cottonwood, very dense foliage and a fast grower. It stands gas and smoke and for that reason is planted more in cities than all other shade trees. It has not the objectionable cotton that the Cottonwood has. Hardy, drouth resistant and stands neglect. Prices on page 15.

COTTONWOOD (*Populus deltoides*)—One of our most rapid growing trees. The wood is soft and of rather poor quality. It is a heavy feeder and needs lots of moisture. Grown from cuttings in the nursery. Prices same as Norway Poplar, page 15.

BOLLES'S SILVER POPLAR (*Populus alba belleana*)—A variety of the Silvery Poplar, with leaves glossy green above and silver white beneath. Of pyramidal form. Hardy and desirable. Prices on page 15.

GOLDEN POPLAR (*Populus deltoides aurea*)—Like the Carolina Poplar, but with bright yellow foliage. Very attractive and noticeable, especially when planted near other trees. Hardy as any Poplar, and desirable on account of variety. Prices same as Silver Poplar, page 15.

LOMBARDY POPLAR (*Populus nigra fastigiata*)—A rapid growing, very upright, pyramidal tree. Valuable for variety, and for landscape effects. Is hardy, but is short lived and requires rich, moist soil. Prices and grades same as Silver Poplar, page 15.



SILVER MAPLE.

POPLAR—Continued.

NORWAY POPLAR (*Sudden Sawlog*)—A sturdy form of the Carolina Poplar. Has larger leaves and darker bark and larger and different shaped buds. Prof. Hansen suggests that perhaps it was one of Prof. Budd's importations under the name of the Giant Asiatic Poplar. Prof. Green, Horticulturist in the Minnesota Agricultural College and president of the Minnesota Horticultural Society, says: "It is the most rapid growing tree on our grounds. It was found growing among the Norwegians in Southern Minnesota. These groves were examined by a United States government expert and he made a favorable report which was published in "Forestry and Irrigation." Some of those groves fourteen and fifteen years old had trees seventeen inches through and fifty feet tall, which, valuing timber at \$12.00 per 1,000 feet would make the product per acre average more than \$100.00 for each year of growth. No farm crop can beat this, and besides there is the element of shelter and beauty and improvement to the farm—all of great importance."

The Norway Poplar is called the "Sudden Sawlog." It is the fastest growing tree we have in the North. The Carolina Poplar comes next. The Norway is more pyramidal in growth, maintains a single stem, or bole, never forks, but mounts upwards into one straight log. It is very desirable for quick results, for windbreaks in driveways and avenues. The Great Northern Railway plants two rows of it in all its planting.

Plant your pot-holes to Norway Poplar and transform the waste places into the most valuable spots on the farm. Put out lines for live fence posts, and string your wires on the second year. We have the genuine Norway Poplar, Carolina Poplar and the Cottonwood all growing in the nursery. Come and examine them and note the difference in appearance and growth. We saw the Norway Poplar growing in Northern Italy under the name of Canadian Poplar. Price on page 15.

SILVER POPLAR (*Populus Alba nivea*)—A quick-growing tree with spreading outline. The leaves are dark glossy green above and silvery white below. They are very ornamental and beautiful in appearance and are valuable for shade and forest purposes. They are extremely hardy and grow on high ground better than any other Poplar. Often called Silver Maple. Prices on page 15.

Willows

All our Willows are nursery grown from cuttings.

DIAMOND WILLOW (*Salix Cordata Vesta*). A valuable timber tree, native of North Dakota and very hardy. It makes lasting fence posts and is good for fuel. We have a remarkable upright form of the Diamond Willow which stalks up as well as any Willow. Prices on page 15.

LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW (*Salix Laurifolia*). A robust, rapid growing, perfectly hardy tree. The leaves are dark green, broad and very glossy, resembling the Laurel. Single, it makes a conspicuous, round-topped, beautiful tree, and in rows it can be kept trimmed, making a hedge of unexcelled splendor. It has no insect enemies. Price on page 15.

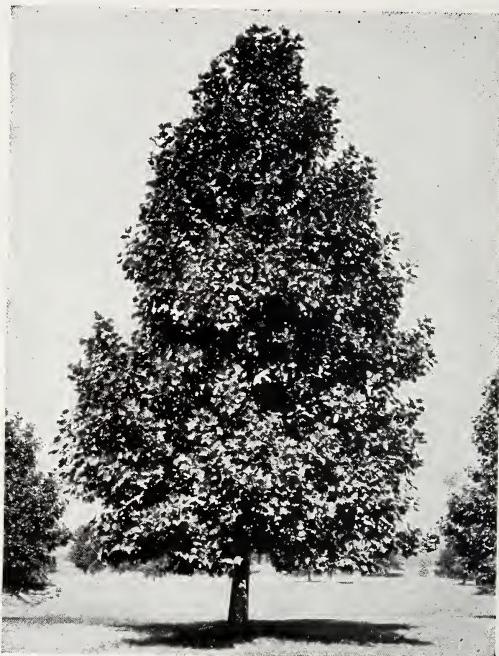
NOBRE WILLOW. A handsome, rapid growing, golden-barked Willow of a decided weeping habit. It was brought from Siberia by Prof. Hansen of South Dakota, and is extremely hardy, and for this reason especially valuable to the Northwest as an ornamental Weeping Willow. Prices on page 15.

PETZOLDI. A rapid-growing, clean, healthy Willow with drooping habit. Prices same as Niobe Willow, page 15.

RUSSIAN GOLDEN WILLOW (*Salix Aurea*) A hardy and beautiful rapid-growing Willow. Desirable for windbreak and for lawn and ornamental planting. Prices on page 15.

WISCONSIN WEEPING WILLOW. (*Salix Babylonica dolorosa*). A rapid growing and very handsome and desirable tree for moist places. Prices same as Niobe Willow, page 15.

WHITE WILLOW. (*Salix alba*). The well known common White Willow. Grown extensively in the middle West. Of great value for fence posts and



Norway Poplar.

windbreaks, as it is an exceptionally rapid grower and grows into wood rapidly. The best and most reliable Willow for our Northwest. Prices on page 15.

WHITE WILLOW, var. VITELLINA (*Salix alba* var. *Vitellina*). A golden form of the White Willow. The only golden Willow that stalks up into a tree like the White Willow and does not lose itself in branches. In our estimation the best Golden Willow. Prices on page 15.

Prices, Cuttings

	100	500	1000
Poplar, Carolina	\$0.40	\$1.50	\$2.50
Cottonwood	.40	1.50	2.50
Poplar, Norway	.50	2.00	3.00
Poplar, Trichocarpa	.50	1.50	2.50
Poplar, Golden	.60	2.50	4.00
Willow, Diamond	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Laurel-leaved	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Russian Golden	.40	1.00	1.50
Willow, White or Fence	.40	1.25	2.00
Willow, Niobe	.50	1.20	2.00
Willow, Vitellina	.50	1.20	2.00
Willow, Petzoldi	.50	1.50	2.50
Wisconsin Weeping Willow	.50	1.50	2.50

Wolford, N. D.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find check, and I wish to thank you for the prompt shipment of goods. I will say that the trees arrived in good condition and were much better than I had expected to receive for the price paid.

Yours truly,

L. A. KOONS.

Drayton, N. D., April 30, 1915.

Gentlemen: Enclosed please find \$3.85, amount due on trees. I am well pleased with the stock I got, and you will receive my future orders.

Yours truly,

ED. BRASSEAU.

Sentinel Butte, N. D., April 26, 1915.

Gentlemen: I wish to let you know that the apple trees came through all right, and as far as I know in good condition. They seem to be nice trees, and I wish to thank you.

Yours truly,

R. K. FOLEY.

Price List of Deciduous Trees

We make the price of the specified number and grade as low as possible and cannot sell a smaller number at the relative prices per tree as a greater number because the cost of digging single trees is as great as that of digging several.

ASH, GREEN—American Elm, Box Elder, Silver and Soft Maple.

		Each	5	10	50	100	500	1000
1	to 1½ feet					\$0.75	\$3.50	\$ 6.00
1½	to 2 "					1.00	4.50	8.50
2	to 3 "					1.50	6.00	10.00
3	to 4 "				\$0.75			
4	to 5 "				\$0.50	1.75	3.00	
5	to 6 "				\$0.60	1.00	3.75	7.00
6	to 8 "				.25	1.00	1.50	5.50
7	to 9 "				.35	1.25	2.00	8.00
8	to 10 "				.45	2.00	3.50	13.00
					.75	2.75	5.00	

ASH—American Mountain, White Birch, Hackberry.

		Each	5	10	50	100	500	1000
3	to 4 feet	\$0.35	\$1.60	\$3.00				
4	to 5 "		40	1.85	3.50			
5	to 6 "		50	2.25	4.00			
6	to 8 "		60	2.75	5.00			
7	to 9 "		75					

CHERRY—Wild Black.

		Each	5	10	50	100	500	1000
3	to 4 feet	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$2.50	\$4.00		
4	to 5 "	.25	1.00	1.75	4.00	7.00		
5	to 6 "	.35	1.50	2.50	5.50	10.00		
6	to 8 "	.50	2.25	4.00				
8	to 10 "	.75						

RUSSIAN OLIVE—*Eleagnus*.

RUSSIAN OLIVE—Elaeagnus.		Each	5	10	50	100	500	1000
2	to 3 feet	\$0.15	\$0.50	\$0.90	\$3.75	\$7.00		
3	to 4 "	.20	.75	1.25		5.00		
4	to 6 "	.40	1.75	3.00				
5	to 7 "	.60	2.50					
6	to 8 "	1.00	4.50					

CARAGANA—Siberian Pea Tree.

CARAGANA—Siberian Pea Tree.		Each	5	10	50	100	500	1000
6 to 12 inches	.....					\$1.50	\$6.00	\$10.00
1 to 2 feet	.....				\$1.50	2.50	8.00	15.00
2 to 3 "	.....	\$0.10	\$0.40	\$0.60	2.50	4.00	12.00	20.00
3 to 4 "	.....	.20	.75	1.00	4.00	7.00	25.00	
4 to 5 "	.....	.30	1.25	2.00	8.00	15.00		
5 to 6 "	.....	.50	1.65	3.50	15.00			

POPLAR—Norway Poplar—Carolina Poplar—Cottonwood.

		Each	5	10	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 feet						\$1.50	\$6.00	\$10.00
2 to 3 "						2.00	8.00	15.00
3 to 4 "					\$0.75	2.00	3.00	11.00
4 to 6 "		\$0.15	\$0.60	.90	2.50	4.00	18.00	35.00
5 to 7 "		.20	.90	1.50	3.50	6.00	26.00	50.00
6 to 8 "		.30	1.40	2.50	6.00	10.00		
8 to 10 "		.40	1.75	3.00	8.00	15.00		
10 to 12 "		.50						
2 to 2 inch caliper			50					

POPLAR—Bolle's Silver.

POPLAR—Bone's Silver.				POPLAR—Silver—Golden—Lombardy.			
	Each	5	10		Each	5	10
4 to 5 feet	\$.40	\$1.75	\$3.00	3 to 4 feet	\$.20	\$0.80	\$1.50
5 to 7 " . . . . .	.50	2.25	4.00	4 to 5 " . . . . .	.25	1.25	2.00
6 to 8 " . . . . .	.60	2.75	5.00	5 to 7 " . . . . .	.35	1.50	2.25
7 to 9 " . . . . .	.80	3.75	7.00	6 to 8 " . . . . .	.40	1.75	3.00
				8 to 10 " . . . . .	.50		

WILLOW—Niobe—Petzoldi—Wisconsin Weeping.

WILLOW—Russian Golden—White—Laurel-leaved—Diamond—Vitellina.

	WILLOW	Russell	Golden	White	Laundered	Bamboo	Vietnam	Each	5	10	50	100	500	1000
1 to 2 feet.												\$1.00	\$5.00	\$ 9.00
2 to 3 "												\$1.25	2.00	5.50
3 to 4 "												1.75	2.50	8.00
4 to 5 "												2.50	4.00	11.00
5 to 7 "								\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50	3.75	6.00		
6 to 8 "								.25	1.10	2.00	8.00	15.00		
8 to 10 "								.30	1.35	2.50	11.00	20.00		
1 to 2 inch caliper								.50						
2 to 3 "								.75						

Evergreens

The best tree for all-around general improvement is the Evergreen. Unfortunately it is the general opinion among farmers that the Evergreen is not hardy. The fact is that the native varieties are the hardest trees we have. They are not affected by extremes of cold and heat or drought. The nature of their foliage is such that they do not give off moisture as rapidly as the broad-leaved trees, and because of this fact, they require less moisture from the ground, and consequently can grow and flourish on high, dry ground where only the tap-rooted deciduous trees can stand. If the right kind of Evergreens are planted and given intelligent care they are the most satisfactory tree for the Northwest. Two rows of them planted eight feet apart in the rows and breaking joints make a splendid windbreak, and when grown gives one a surrounding shelter of beauty and usefulness which in climatic effect moves his farm five hundred miles southward.

As to hardness we recommend the varieties as follows: Ponderosa or Bull Pine, Colorado Blue Spruce, White Spruce, Black Hills Spruce, Jack Pine, Norway Spruce, Austrian Pine, and Scotch Pine. Any of these varieties properly planted and cared for, when once established in growth will then care for themselves and grow successfully.

We would like to see the Evergreens planted extensively throughout the State for windbreaks, wood-lots and groves. We have raised from Seed the varieties named above and have millions of these growing thriflly at the Nursery. In order to get the people into planting these trees we have made our prices the lowest ever made by any nursery. These trees have been raised from seed under North Dakota conditions, and transplanted—some two and three times. They have been exposed to climate, drought, heat, cold and all other conditions possible to be experienced in the Northwest. Can anyone beat them for hardness? We don't believe they can. Come to the Nursery and see them.

"Seedlings" Evergreens are those which remain in the original seed-bed, untransplanted, and generally run from one to four years in age. "Transplants" are those seedlings which have been taken up and transplanted for the purpose of developing close under the plant an abundance of fine fibrous roots. It also results in checking the growth of the top temporarily, making it stocky and heavy. Transplanting makes stronger Evergreens and adds value and a wealth of roots with which to carry the growth above. The difference in growing value of a "transplant" over "seedling" outweighs the difference in price.

WHITE FIR. (*Abies concolor*). One of the hardest and most beautiful Evergreens. A native of the western mountains with long, soft foliage varying in color from a delicate bright green to a soft shade of blue. A rare and valuable evergreen. Prices same as Colorado Blue Spruce. All transplants.

EUROPEAN LARCH. (*Larix europaea*). A beautiful and rapid growing tree; very valuable for timber and posts. Should be planted in moist soil. A better tree than our American Larch. Prices on page 17.

AUSTRIAN PINE. (*Pinus Austriaca*). A stocky rapid grower with leaves that are long, stiff and dark green. It transplants easily. A more erect evergreen than the Scotch Pine and a much better and more lasting Pine. The Austrian and Scotch Pines are of European origin. The Black Forest of Germany is Austrian Pine. Prices same as Scotch Pine.

JACK PINE. (*Pinus divaricata*). An unusually rapid grower, making two or three growths or joints each year where other pines make but one. It is very hardy and does well on poor soil. It is desirable for windbreaks or quick shelter and valuable in sandy poor soils where nothing else will succeed. Prices on page 17.

SCOTCH PINE. (*Pinus sylvestris*). One of the hardest of the European Evergreens. It makes a rapid, close growth when young and matures quickly. On dry soil it is rather short-lived, seldom lasting longer than twenty years. It is a good pioneer evergreen and transplants easily. Prices on page 17.

WESTERN YELLOW or BULL PINE. (*Pinus Ponderosa*). A native of western North and South Dakota, Montana, and the Rocky Mountains. A strong, stocky and rapid grower. There is probably no tree in existence that requires so little moisture or that will thrive so well on high, dry, exposed situations. At about the time that the Scotch Pine fails, the Ponderosa is in its prime. It has been the leading windbreak evergreen for more than fifty years, and is the most reliable pine we have.

Prof. C. B. Waldron says: "The Ponderosa Pine is noted for its ability to grow in very dry locations having great extremes in temperature. It is said to require only one-sixth as much moisture as the average deciduous tree of the same size. A branch collected in the western part of the state a week ago is still lying upon the writer's desk, and the temperature of the office has averaged about ninety degrees. The pine shows no more sign of wilting than does the whisk broom beside it." N. D. Exp. Sta. Bul. 88.

"Among the Evergreens that have been tried

only three varieties may be placed in the first degree of hardness, viz: Black Hills and Colorado Spruce and Bull Pine. Jack Pine and Red Cedar may be placed in the second degree of hardness." 7th An. Rept., Edgley, N. Dak. Sub-Sta. Prices on page 17.

Spruce

BLACK HILLS SPRUCE (*Picea alba pungens*). A native Dakotan and one of the hardest of spruces. It is evenly branched, round, compact and rugged. Every one is a specimen tree. There is no more beautiful nor ornamental tree. Prices and grades same as Colorado Spruce. Prices on page 17.



Colorado Blue Spruce.

SPRUCE—Continued.

COLORADO BLUE. (*Picea pungens glauca*). A native of the mountains and foot hills in Colorado and used to the cold and dry conditions peculiar to our climate. The blue specimens are the most attractive and popular of all evergreens. The greens are as good in every respect except color. No evergreen is more hardy or more easily grown. They are all true specimen trees, growing to perfect form. Prices on pages 17 and 18.

DOUGLAS. (*Pseudotsuga mucronata*). A Rocky Mountain tree found from Alaska to California, and reaching its greatest size in Oregon, where it is a gigantic tree often 300 feet high. The late Prof. Green says: "The Douglas Spruce is a fine ornamental tree of graceful proportions, good color, rapid growth, and wonderful hardiness. Probably one of the most valuable evergreens for general planting in Minnesota." Price same as unsorted Colorado Spruce.

ENGELMANN'S. (*P. Engelmanni*). Native in the mountains from British Columbia to New Mexico. It is the most valuable timber tree in the central Rocky Mountain region, where it forms extensive forests. In form and color of foliage it resembles the Colorado Blue so closely that only experts can tell them apart. Price same as for unsorted Colorado Spruce.

NORWAY SPRUCE. (*Picea excelsa*). A native of Northern Europe and Asia. It is a more rapid grower than any of our native Spruces. It has been largely planted in Minnesota and North and South Dakota, and is doing well. Prof. C. B. Weldron in Bul. 88, says: "Norway Spruces are entirely hardy and need only protection from the sun while young, to make them a safe tree to plant." Prices on page 18.

WHITE SPRUCE. (*Picea Canadensis*). A native tree of very wide distribution. It is found in Labrador and New Foundland, and westward to the Rocky Mountains and north to Alaska. It grows



White Spruce.

only in cold climates and is found in the United States from Montana to Maine. It is one of our best and hardest timber trees, excellent for windbreak and beautiful as an ornamental. Prices on page 18.

Price List of Evergreen Trees

LARCH—European Seedlings.

	Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 1½ feet	\$0.20	\$0.90	\$1.50					
1½ to 2 "	.35	1.50	2.50					

PINE—Jack. Seedlings.

	Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 1½ feet	\$0.15	\$0.60	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$3.00	\$10.00	\$18.00
1½ to 2 "	.30	1.25	1.75	2.75	5.00	9.00		

PINE—Austrian—Scotch. All Transplants.

	Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
8 to 12 inches	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.75	\$5.00			
1 to 1½ feet .....	.30	1.25	1.75	3.25	6.00			
1½ to 2 "	.40	1.75	3.00					
2 to 3 "	.50							

From 1 foot up, with ball of earth and burlaped, add 10 cents each.

PINE—Western Yellow—Bull Pine, or Ponderosa Pine.

	Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 1½ feet	\$0.10	\$0.25	\$0.40	\$0.75	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$6.00	\$10.00
1½ to 2 "	.15	.35	.60	1.00	1.50	2.00	8.00	15.00

Transplants.

8 to 12 inches .....	.70	1.25	2.00	3.50	6.00	11.00		
1 to 1½ feet .....	.35	1.65	3.00					
1½ to 2 "	.45	2.00	3.75					
2 to 3 "	.60	2.75	5.00					
3 to 4 "	1.00							

From 1 foot up, with ball of earth and burlaped, add 10 cents each.

SPRUCE—Colorado—Unsorted. Colors as they run—Douglas—Engelmann's. Seedlings.

	Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 1½ feet	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$7.50		

Transplants. All transplanted two to four times.

	Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
6 to 8 inches	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$7.50		
8 to 12 "	.30	1.25	2.00	4.00	7.00	12.00		
1 to 1½ feet .....	.35	1.50	2.50					
1½ to 2 "	.50	2.00	3.00					
2 to 3 "	1.00							
3 to 4 "	2.00							

From 1 foot up, with ball of earth and burlaped, add 10 cents each.

Price List of Evergreens -continued

SPRUCE—Colorado.	Selected Blue.	Transplanted two to four times.	All burlaped with ball of earth.							
			Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
1 to 1½ feet			\$0.75	\$3.50	\$6.00					
1½ to 2 "			1.25	5.50	10.00					
2 to 3 "			2.25							
3 to 4 "			4.25							

SPRUCE—Norway. All transplanted two to four times.

SPRUCE—Norway.	All transplanted two to four times.	Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
6 to 12 inches		\$0.20	\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$4.00	\$7.50		
1 to 1½ feet		.30	1.25	2.00					
1½ to 2 "		.40	1.75	3.00					
2 to 3 "		.50	2.25	4.00					
3 to 4 "		1.50							

From 1 foot up, with ball of earth and burlaped, add 10 cents each.

SPRUCE—White.
Seedlings.

SPRUCE—White.	Seedlings.	Each	5	10	25	50	100	500	1000
6 to 8 inches			\$0.50	\$1.00	\$1.25	\$2.00	\$5.50	\$10.00	
8 to 12 "		\$0.15	\$0.50	.75	1.25	2.00	3.50		

Transplants.

6 to 12 inches		\$0.75	\$1.25	\$2.25	\$3.50	\$7.00	
1 to 1½ feet		\$0.25	1.00	1.50	2.75	5.00	9.00
1½ to 2 "		.40	1.75	3.00			
2 to 3 "		.60	2.75	5.00			
3 to 4 " and up, ask for prices.							

From 1½ foot up, with ball of earth and burlaped, add 10 cents each.

Hedges

A well grown hedge lends distinction and an air of seclusion to the home premises. It also imparts an appropriate formality in harmony with good architecture. With proper care and attention anyone can have a successful hedge. If the soil is very poor or alkaline, a trench should be dug and filled with good soil. Set the plants in a single row four to six inches deeper than they grew in the nursery, partly covering the lower branches, which will soon develop roots, making the hedge strong and dense at the bottom. Space the plants eight to twelve inches apart in the row, according to varieties used. In April the second season cut back the plants to a uniform height of from four to eight inches, according to variety, and again in June to three to four inches above the prior trimming, which will give the required density.

Low Hedges

Barberry Thunbergi, 1 to 1½ feet, \$12.50 per 100;
1½ to 2 feet, \$15.00 per 100.

Rugosa Rose, 1 to 1½ feet, \$15.00 per 100; 1½ to 2 feet, \$20.00 per 100.

Spiraea Van Houtte, 1 to 1½ feet, \$15.00 per 100;
1½ to 2 feet. \$18.00 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$20.00 per 100.

Caragana, 2 to 3 feet, \$9.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$11.00 per 100; 4 to 5 feet, \$12.50 per 100.

Cornus Siberica, 2 to 3 feet, \$10.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$12.50 per 100.

Ruprechtiana Honeysuckle, 1½ to 2 feet, \$9.50 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$11.00 per 100.

Tartarian, Oriental or Morrowi Honeysuckles, same price as Ruprechtiana.

Barberry (Green or Purple) 1½ to 2 feet, \$11.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$12.50 per 100.

Buckthorn, same price as Green or Purple Barberry.

High Hedges

Lilac (Syringa Vulgaris), 1½ to 2 feet, \$16.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$20.00 per 100.

Russian Olive. 1½ to 2 feet, \$10.00 per 100; 2 to 3 feet, \$12.50 per 100.

Juneberry, 2 to 3 feet, \$5.00 per 100; 3 to 4 feet, \$8.00 per 100.

Caragana, Tartarian Honeysuckle or Buckthorn, or any of the Elders.

Any hardy Evergreen will make a splendid high hedge or screen.

Any Willow may be used for a high hedge.



Hedge of Japanese Barberry.



Philadelphus or Mock Orange. (See page 22.)

Flowering and Ornamental Shrubs

DOUBLE FLOWERING ALMOND (*Prunus Japonica*). Early blooming, charming, low-growing shrubs. When in bloom is covered with small, delicate double white or pink rose-like flowers. Very pretty and hardy. Each, 50c.

COMMON BARBERRY (*Vulgaris*). A handsome shrub with yellow flowers in May or June, followed by orange scarlet fruit. Green foliage. Each, 25c.

PURPLE LEAVED BARBERRY (*Berberis Purpurea*). An interesting variety of the Common Barberry. When planted in the full sunlight the leaves are of a deep purple color. Bears an edible fruit. Very desirable and easy to make live. Each, 25c.

JAPANESE BARBERRY (*Berberis Thunbergii*). A native of Japan. It is hardy here. Its low, very dense habit, attractive red fruit and scarlet fall coloring of leaves makes it very desirable for dwarf hedges and borders.

BUFFALO BERRY. (*Shepherdia argentea*). See under Small Fruits.

BUCKTHORN. (*Rhamnus Catharticus*). A shrub largely used for hedge purposes. Very hardy and easily kept trimmed to the height desired. Branches thorny and fruit small black berries. Also popular in ornamental plantings. Prices, 1 to 1½ ft., 100 for \$6.00; 1½ to 2 ft., 100 for \$8.00; 2 to 3 ft., 100 for \$10.00; 3 to 4 ft., each 20 cts.; 5 for 85 cts.; 10 for \$1.50.

GOLDEN OR YELLOW FLOWERING CurrANT. (*Ribes Aureum*). A native of Missouri River bottoms. A very fragrant and pleasing favorite, blooming freely in May or June. A choice ornamental. Each 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

DOGWOOD. (*Cornus Siberica*). A striking red-barked shrub. Popular for hedge purposes and valuable to use in group plantings. Makes a pleasing effect in winter. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.00; 10 for \$1.75; 50 for \$5.00; 100 for \$9.00.

RED OSIER DOGWOOD. (*Cornus Stolonifera*). A desirable and hardy strong growing native shrub; grows to a height of 10 to 12 feet. Its bright red bark and delicate foliage makes it beautiful both summer and winter. It is covered with delicate clusters of white flowers in summer, followed by white, waxy berries, which stay on till hard frost comes in the fall. Prices same as *Cornus Siberica*.

VARIEGATED DOGWOOD. (*Cornus Siberica variegata*). A slow growing form of the Red Dogwood. The leaves are green, with silver markings, which are very distinct and exceedingly attractive. It is our best variegated leaved shrub. Each, 35c.

GOLDEN ELDER (*Sambucus nigra aurea*)—A beautiful golden leaved shrub and very popular for the effect in group or bank plantings. Likes a sunny location. Flower white, blooming in July. Grows to a height of about 6 feet and makes a gorgeous high hedge. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

CUT-LEAF ELDER (*Sambucus nigra laciniata*)—New very graceful variety, perfectly hardy; very ornamental as shrub or hedge. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

RED FRUITED ELDER (*Sambucus racemosus*)—Of stockier growth than the common elder. White flowers followed by red fruits. Each, 25c; 10 for \$2.00.

HAWTHORN (*Crataegus*)—A hardy native that is useful for hedges or as an ornamental. Very attractive when covered with its flat heads or clusters of white and pink flowers maturing into red fruits. 3 to 5 ft., each, 25c; 4 to 6 ft., each, 35c; 5 to 7 ft., each, 50c.

MANCHURIAN HONEY-SUCKLE (*Lonicera Ru-prechtiana*)—Originated in Manchuria. Makes a luxuriant growth, beautiful in flowering and fruiting season. A valuable and very desirable fast-growing ornamental shrub which also makes an unexcelled hedge. Per 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; 50, \$5.00; 100, \$9.50. Large size, each, 25c.



Flowering Almond.



Honeysuckle.

ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Continued.

ORIENTAL HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Orientalis*)—Hardy, thrifty and beautiful in fruit and flowers. Same price as Manchurian Honeysuckle.

MORROWS HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Morrow*) Flowers pure white, changing to yellow. Sweetly fragrant. Very handsome red berries. Same price as above.

TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE (*Lonicera Tar-tarica*)—A popular old hedge plant, flowers fragrant, white, pink and red. Plants 1 to 2 feet. Each, 25c; per 10, \$2.00; per 100, \$15.00.

HYDRANGEA (*Paniculata Grandiflora*)—A beauty familiar to everyone, and a universal favorite. It grows from 8 to 10 feet high, with blossoms from 6 to 12 inches in diameter. The blossoms are at first pure white, turning gradually to a delicate pink, hence it grows deeper as the season advances, through the sunset shades to lavender. The blossoms dry like "Everlasting Flowers," and can be kept indoors all winter. We had some doubts as to its hardiness and as to its being able to hold up its immense blooms against the North Dakota wind, but after growing it eight years we find it hardy and satisfactory. Each, 40 cents.

Lawton, N. D.

Gentlemen: The Iris, Peonies, etc., which you sent me last fall grew and nearly all bloomed this summer. Yours were the nicest roots I have ever received from any nursery. Yours respectfully,

MRS. CHAS. G. KOPS.

Lilacs - Syringa

No other shrub as a class is perhaps so well known as the Lilac. The old common purple and white Lilacs have been planted in gardens for hundreds of years. They are of the extremely hardy and dependable shrubs. Great improvements of these common varieties have been made in the past twenty years. New and improved varieties have been brought forth which are among the most beautiful and desirable of shrubs. A careful selection of Lilacs offers a greatly extended season of blooming. We have the following distinct varieties, all grafted or budded on native green ash roots.

CHINESE LILAC (*S. ligustrina*)—A handsome shrub with slender, graceful branches and dark green foliage which holds on late. The flowers are pure white in dense trusses and very fragrant. Its pendulous habit of growth is a distinct feature. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Each, 40c.

HUNGARIAN LILAC (*S. Josikaea*)—From Transylvania. A fine, distinct species of vigorous upright growth with dark, shiny leaves and violet purple flowers which appear very late generally after the other Lilacs are through blooming. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Each, 40c.

PERSIAN LILAC (*S. Persica*)—A distinct species of rather smaller growth than our common Lilac. Branches are slender and straight, with smaller and narrower leaves. Its bright purple flowers are borne in loose panicles, a very graceful form, and very fragrant. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Each, 40c.

PERSIAN WHITE LILAC—A white form of the above. Prices and grades same as Persian Lilac.

SIBERIAN WHITE LILAC (*S. Siberica Alba*)—A vigorous growing variety with small and narrow foliage. The flowers are white with bluish tint and quite fragrant. It flowers freely and is one of the best of the Lilacs. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Each, 40c.

ROUEN LILAC (*S. Rothomagensis*)—A distinct hybrid variety with slender arching branches, bright green foliage and light purple flowers in showy broad panicles. One of the finest of the Lilacs. It does not sucker like the common sorts, but stools heavily. $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 ft. Each, 40c.

ROUEN WHITE LILAC (*S. Rotho. Alba*)—A white form of the above. Prices and grades same as Rouen Lilac.



Hydrangea Paniculata Grandiflora.

LILACS—Continued.

S. VILOSSA—A species from the Himalaya Mountains in northern India. It has large panicles and flowers which are light purple in bud and white when open. Very fragrant, the rich, bright green foliage resembling that of the white fringe. A late bloomer. **Each, \$1.50.**

MT. EMODUS LILAC (S. Villosa, var. Emodi)—A choice form from the Himalayas with large panicles of white flowers. **Each, \$1.50.**

PURPLE LILAC (S. vulgaris)—This is the oldest and best known type of the Lilac. From it have sprung most of the hybrids and seedling varieties which have made the Lilac as a class one of our most popular modern shrubs. The old type is still planted in many places on account of its fragrant clusters of flowers, but many of the newer varieties are so much better in every way that it is being largely superseded by them. There are about 100 of these new varieties. We are trying a great number of the ones which have been the longest tested and are considered of greatest value. The ones we list have grown in the nursery for eight years, and they are all hardy and desirable. **2 to 3 ft., each, 25c; 3 to 4 ft., each, 35c; 4 to 5 ft., each, 50c.**

WHITE LILAC (S. alba)—This is the well-known white flowering form of the Lilac. Prices and grades same as Purple Lilac.

LEMOINEII—A very double variety with ashy Lilac flowers. One of the best and most distinct. **Each, 40c.**

PRES. GREVY—A very double variety with large panicles of beautiful blue flowers. **Each, 40c.**

VERSCHAFFELTI—A single variety and very distinct. Dark red in bud and lilac when open. **Each, 40c.**

SNOWBALL (Viburnum Sterilis)—A well known favorite. It produces large globular clusters of pure white flowers in the latter part of May, and is generally used extensively in Memorial Day decoration. Grows to a height of from 10 to 12 feet. A very popular ornamental. **Each, 25c.**



Persian Lilac.

HIGH BUSH CRANBERRY (Viburnum cspulus)—See small fruits.

SHEEPBERRY (Viburnum Lentago, Arrow Wood)—A strong growing native shrub with slender branches and light green glossy foliage. The flowers which bloom in May and June are creamy white and very fragrant. They are followed later by edible fruits of a bluish black color. **Each, 25c.**

SNOWBERRY (Symphoricarpos racemosus)—A very beautiful little shrub, native in Northern woods, producing a profusion of small pink flowers in early summer and pretty white waxen berries in autumn. A very pretty and desirable shrub. **Each, 25c.**

CORALBERRY (S. vulgaris rubra)—Hardy and graceful for low hedge or ornamental. Fruit red; hangs on all winter. **Each, 25c.**

TAMARIX—A fine, delicate, ornamental shrub. It grows tall and has exceptionally fine feathery foliage similar to that of the Juniper. In April and May small pink flowers appear making the bush a wavy group of most pleasing beauty. **Each, 25c.**

CASPIAN TAMARIX, ODESSANA—Of gracefully bending silver-green foliage with loose racemes of fine pink flowers. Attains a height of six feet and blooms later in the season. **Each, 25c.**



Snowberry.



Spirea Van Houtte, One of the Best Spireas.

The Spireas

All the Spireas bloom with a riotous extravagance which makes them quite striking. Their individual style, color and habits of growth differ so markedly that a collection of varieties will insure bloom the entire season and still evade monotony of repetition.

SPIREA VAN HOUTTE—The grandest of all Spireas and one of the very best of all shrubs. It is very graceful and ornamental even when not in bloom, and when in bloom is a complete fountain of pure white blooms. It is used extensively for hedge, group and single plantings and pleases well in all. Hardy and highly recommended. Each, 15c; strong, 2-year, each, 25c.

SPIREA OPULIFOLIA or NINEBARK—A strong growing shrub, a native of Minnesota. Foliage light green. Flowers white and in clusters. Prices same as Spirea Van Houtte.

GOLDEN SPIREA (Spirea Opulifolia aurea)—Similar to the above in size and habit, except that the foliage is of a bright golden color and fully shaded. One of the best golden-leaved shrubs and very popular. Prices same as Spirea Van Houtte.

SPIREA COLLOSA ALBA—A dwarf variety bearing pure white flowers in great profusion. Prices same as Spirea Van Houtte.

SPIREA BILLARDI—A hardy, vigorous growing shrub with flowers in terminal rose colored spikes. Blooms from July until frost. Grows to a height of 6 to 7 ft. Prices same as Spirea Van Houtte.

SPIREA DOUGLASSI—Similar to the Billardi but has a very downy foliage with handsome spikes of white flowers in July and August. Hardy and thrifty anywhere. Attains a height of about 5 feet. Prices same as Spirea Van Houtte.

SPIREA TOMENTOSA—Flowers are deep pink panicles. Succeeds well in low places, and popular in plantings for wild effect. Prices same as Spirea Van Houtte.

SPIREA SORBIFOLIA (Ash - leaved Spirea)—A vigorous growing bush with large, handsome foliage resembling that of the Mountain Ash. Has long spikes of white flowers in July. Very desirable shrub, should be largely planted. Each, 2 to 3 ft., 30c.

SPIREA ANTHONY WATERER—This beautiful variety produces flowers of a bright crimson, and blooms so freely that it may be kept flowering during the summer until late fall by trimming away dead blooms. Foliage is very handsome, being variegated with creamy white or yellow. Each, 25c.

Philadelphus

SYRINGA OR MOCK ORANGE.

This is undoubtedly one of the best and most popular shrubs. It is usually a tall, vigorous grower, with large foliage and flowers, and is valuable for backgrounds, screens, grouping and specimens. Its blooms are sweet-scented, milk-white and beautiful for cuttings.

P. CORONARIUS (Garland Syringa)—A fine old form that grows 8 to 10 feet tall with blooms in very graceful sprays, flowering among the earliest of the family. Its large white flowers are delightfully scented. Prices, 2-year, each, 25c; 3-year, 35c.

P. AUREA (Golden Syringa)—A striking shrub of medium size, with golden yellow leaves that remain bright through the season. Valuable for contrasting. Each, 2-year, 25c; 3-year, 35c; 4-year, 50c.

P. GORDONI (Gordon's Syringa)—Strong growing, large flowered and white. Valuable for its late blooming season in July. Each, 2-year, 25c; 3-year, 35c; 4-year, 50c.

Sumac - Rhus

A beautiful tropical appearing shrub that grows native with us. They are very desirable for ornamental planting because of their varying tendencies throughout the season. They are of spreading nature with thick foliage and bear pale yellow flowers in dense spikes. As the season advances these are followed by orange red berries and the foliage assumes a dark crimson color. Each 5 10

1 to 2 ft.....	\$0.25	\$1.00	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.....	.35	1.25	2.00



Spirea or Meadow Sweet—Spirea Anthony Waterer.

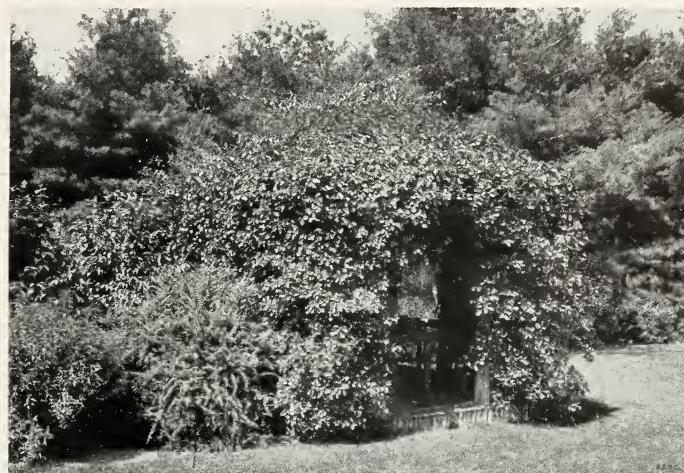
Hardy Vines

The need of vines for home improvement is well known, and there is absolutely nothing that adds more to the beauty of the home than appropriate vines. A porch without a vine is desolate and incomplete. Vines are exceptionally valuable for turning unsightly fences and buildings into things of beauty.

Ornamentals of this class are so hardy and so beautiful that they deserve a great deal more of attention than they receive. They are a boon to the home-makers because of their ability to quickly overcome that appearance of "newness" evident in a newly built home. They will grow very rapidly and produce a homelike effect long before the trees and shrubs are well established.

There is no other class of plants that can be used in so many ways to such good advantage as the hardy vines.

AMPELOPSIS ENGELMANNI—A climbing Vine similar to the Virginia Creeper, but equipped with tendrils by which it can climb on stone and brick. A rapid grower and hardy. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.00.



There is No Better Plan of Covering Unsightly Walls and Buildings Than by the Judicious Planting of Vines.

AMPELOPSIS QUINQUEFOLIA (Virginia Creeper)

—A native hardy, vigorous grower. Very largely used for covering porches, walls or unsightly spots. Foliage colors from a dark glossy green in summer to a brilliant red in the fall. Bears clusters of purple berries. Each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.

BETA GRAPE—See Grapes.

BITTERSWEET (*Celastrus Scandens*)—A strong growing native vine of twining habit. Has dense green foliage in summer and in the fall is covered with orange-colored seed pods which open and expose brilliant red berries. Sure to please. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.00.

MATRIMONY VINE (*Lycium Chinense*)—A hardy, vigorous grower that bears small purple flowers which later in the season are followed by brilliant scarlet berries. Thrifty and beautiful with graceful appearance. Great for covering stone walls. Each, 25c; 5, \$1.00.



Bittersweet (Celastrus scandens).

Knox, N. D.

Gentlemen: We are very much pleased with the trees you sent us. Thank you.

Yours truly, S. M. LARSON.

St. Paul, Minn., February 20, 1915.

Dear Sirs: Your letter and catalog received. Many thanks. Want to tell you I got best results from planting from your nursery I ever had. I have planted for nearly thirty years. My last planting from you was at Michigan, and it was immense. Will call on you for more this spring.

Yours truly, P. H. KIRWAN.

St. Paul, Minn., February 24, 1915.

Dear Sir: Replying to your favor of the 22d inst., you certainly are welcome to use my expressions commending your nursery. Would be glad to acquaint my fellow tree planters with the advantages I gained by purchasing from your nursery.

I surely was elated with the results obtained, and all my immediate neighbors are apprised of it. I have started a healthy, vigorous grove. Shall need about 3,000 1 or 2 year olds this spring. Very truly yours,

P. H. KIRWAN.

Dodson, Mont., May 7, 1915.

Dear Sirs: I received the nursery stock April 27th. I am sure well pleased with it. It all looks fine, and you will have my next order. Many thanks for the extra you sent me. Just what we wanted, but didn't have the cash.

Yours truly, JENS O. SANDVIG.

Hardy Perennial Flowering Plants

The Perennials are those plants whose tops, like herbs, die down every fall and put forth new growth again in the spring, year after year—perennially. These plants are constantly increasing in public favor and greater numbers of them are being planted each season. They should be planted in good soil and during the first season care should be taken to keep the ground cultivated and the weeds down. After once becoming established they require only ordinary care, and year in and year out one may have an abundance of beautiful bloom. Circumstances and personal tastes govern their planting. They can be used equally well in border and group plantings. When selected as to season of bloom, one may have a continuing succession of bloom all through the summer months.

ACHILLEA - The Pearl

A very pretty plant with pure white double flowers with stiff, upright stems. Each, 15c.

COLUMBINE - Aquilegia

A well-known class of hardy plants, popular for garden or border planting. All colors. Each, 15c; \$1.00 per dozen.

LILY OF THE VALLEY *Convallaria*

These plants are almost too well-known to require description. They have large, glossy, dark green leaves and dainty, small, bell-shaped flowers that are very fragrant. They are hardy anywhere, but do best in shade. Each, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.

LARKSPUR - Delphinium

A valuable ornamental with attractive foliage, and tall thickly bloomed spikes of pretty bluish-white flowers. Popular and pretty. Each, 25c.



Lily of the Valley.

BLEEDING HEART - *Dicentra*

A well-known favorite originated in Siberia. It is very hardy and grows equally as well in shade or sun. Nothing excels it in daintiness either in foliage or flower. It blooms all summer. Reliable in growth and popular in cemetery planting. Each, 15c.

BABY'S BREATH - *Gypsophila*

A rare, beautiful flower from the chalk cliffs of England that grows to a height of about 30 inches. Each, 25c.

BLANKET FLOWER - *Gaillardia Grandiflora*

A showy and desirable perennial, quite striking and brilliant, with the markings of the blooms varying widely in color. Each, 25c.

DAY LILY - *H. Flava*. Lemon Lily

A lily of pure yellow color and deliciously scented, growing to a height of about 2 feet. Each, 15c; 5 for 60c.

DAY LILY - *H. Flava*. Orange Lily

Similar to the Lemon Lily, only with orange colored blooms and generally of taller growth. Price same as above.

TIGER LILY - *Lilium*

A striking colored Lily which was imported from China over a century ago. It is the hardiest and gives more general satisfaction here in the Northwest than any other Lily. The variety Splendens which we propagate is a decidedly improved type. It grows 5 to 6 feet high, carrying 25 to 30 large, beautiful sparsely spotted flowers to a single stem. When once started it requires but little care and propagates easily. It is extensively used as a cut flower where red or orange color is wished. Price, large bulbs, 25c; 3-year-old bulbs, 15c; 5, 60c; 10, \$1.00.



Achillea—The Pearl.

Iris

The Iris is the national flower of France, the "Fleur de Lis," or the "Blanket Flower." It is a perfectly hardy favorite and is easily grown and thrives under our general conditions. There are many different varieties, varying in size and color. When well established the plants will produce from fifty to one hundred blooms. Perhaps no other class of hardy plants presents such a variety of coloring, beauty of flower, grace and delicacy as the Iris. We propagate the following varieties:

Celestie. Delicate pale lavender.

Florentina, Silver King. Creamy white, and very fragrant.

Josephine. Soft mauve. Fragrant.

Nymph. Rich purple.

Parensis. Deep lavender.

Sans Souci. Yellow. Elegantly changeable from crimson to purple.

Siberian Blue. A distinct, beautiful, prolific, hardy variety.

Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.



Iris.

Among the hardy perennial plants there is no class of more importance nor more in public favor today than the Phlox, embracing as they do a wide range of attractive colored varieties, with their gorgeous masses of color, unrivaled by any other summer flower. All inferior sorts and varieties of dull color have been eliminated from our collection and those we here offer are distinctive and effective. Many varieties which have hitherto been scarce and high priced we now offer at popular prices. These varieties are all strong and hardy field-grown plants. Each, 15c.

Alceste. Deep violet, shading almost to blue.

Athis. Deep, clear salmon color. Some claim this to be the showiest variety in cultivation.

Coquelicot. The finest and brightest red of all the Phlox, a bright orange-scarlet.

Frau Von Lassburg. Pure snow-white.

Henry Murger. Enormous pure white flowers with very large, showy deep carmine eye or center.

Independence. An excellent, large-flowering, early, pure white.

La Vogue. A beautiful rose color with large eye of deeper rose color. Very attractive.

Miss Lingard. Pearly-white flower, with a very faint pink eye and a very remarkable bloomer, producing two to three crops of flowers during the season. Indispensable as a cut flower for florists' use.

Maculata. Tall-growing, many-branched pyramidal trusses of bright, reddish, almost royal purple color. The freest and showiest in permanent border. A grand acquisition to the hardy Phlox.

Niobe. The deepest, darkest, richest colored of all Phlox—velvety violet-red with crimson hues and grand trusses.

Richard Wallace. Pure white, with violet rose eye and large flowers in immense panicles. Too much cannot be said of this variety.

P. Struthers. In our estimation the very best Phlox grown today—it has no faults. Color, clear cherry-red, suffused with salmon shades; deep red eye; fine large truss. The color is so clear and clean that each individual floret stands out as distinct as a cameo.

RIBBON GRASS

Phalaris Arundinacea Variegata

Can be used for edge-border planting making a low, dense, close planting of long green leaves with stripes of creamy white running lengthwise on the leaves. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c.



Hardy Phlox in Border.



ABM CO.

Peonies can be very Effectively Used in Border.

The Peonies

Paeonies are the most universally pronounced and most popular of all hardy plants. This is justly so, as there is no other class of plants having so many desirable qualities and so few objectionable ones. They are easy of growth, hardy anywhere without protection, and free from all insect enemies and disease. In color, form and fragrance they equal the rose. They run through all the shades from the

delicate purest white, creams, yellow, blue, pink and lavender, to the more distinct and set scarlet, red, and maroon.

A writer in Vick's Magazine sums up the virtues of the Paeony as follows: "No flowering plants capable of enduring our Northern winters are more satisfactory than the Paeonies. Massive, without being coarse, fragrant, without being pungent, grand, without being gaudy, various in form and color, beyond the possibility of being superseded, they stand in the first rank of hardy flowers."

Once planted, with proper care they thrive and flourish forever, each year producing more, larger, better formed blooms. They are the flower for the millions and the millionaire. No matter whether planted singly or in groups or in great masses they will outrival the rose and dispute the title to the "Queen of Flowers." Many people think of the Paeony as "grandmother's piney." Grandmother and her garden never knew the modern Paeony with its sweet fragrance, delicate coloring and beautiful form. The modern Paeony descended from *Paeonia Albaflora*, found native on the cold, wind-swept, starved, barren soil of Siberia. It is no wonder that in the deep rich soil of the Northwest—where it grows to perfection—it has become the universal favorite. We propagate and grow a larger and finer collection of Paeonies than any other nursery in the Northwest. When in full bloom they are a wonderful sight to behold. They are all field-grown, strong roots, with two to four eyes. Please bear this in mind when comparing our prices with those of other growers.

Achille (Calot, 1855). Opens light pearl-pink, finishing delicate blush-white; blooms freely in clusters. Each, 30c.

Arida (Origin unknown). A grand, bright, showy red; fine color and free bloomer. Each, 40c.

Andre Lauries (Crousse, 1881). Globular blooms of the largest size. Stout stems. Very late. Each, 30c.



Madame Ducel.

Growing Our Own Trees From Seed Guarantees Us

1. That those trees are acclimated to Northwest conditions.
That they are hardy.
2. That having grown unprotected on the high prarie soil from seed, they are adapted for transplanting to the soil of the Northwest.
3. That having endured the severe and varied climate and conditions such as the extreme temperature changes, the moderate rainfall, the short growing-season, and having succeeded in thriving and flourishing thereunder, that they will grow and succeed in the Northwest.
4. That no foreign insect-pests or diseases are imported as with incoming nursery-stock, for the State Enthomologist annually inspects the Nursery and it is agreed that our severe climate is a protector in itself against many pests and diseases, for they cannot exist under such conditions.
5. Quick deliveries; small freight bills; and direct shipments, with but one handling of the stock.

When you consider these facts and also that by dealing DIRECT you save fifty per cent in price—the Agent's commission--
WHY SHOULD YOU NOT BUY HOME-GROWN TREES?

Devils Lake Nursery
Devils Lake, - - - North Dakota



P L A N T I N G

Be careful in planting trees. Care in planting will save you time, money and temper. The majority of failures in tree planting lie with the planter and not the Nursery.

A few points to remember:

1. Prepare the ground thoroughly.
2. Avoid unnecessary exposure of stock to sun and wind.
3. If planting cannot be done immediately, heel in stock in some well-drained place.
4. Plant the trees 2 to 5 inches deeper than originally grown.
5. PACK soil about roots and tree FIRMLY. You cannot pack too solid.
6. If wind is severe, repack soil about roots until trees get a start.
7. Cultivate until trees can care for themselves.
8. The roots of Evergreens should not be exposed to air. The roots are muddled as soon as dug. Plant them as soon as received or unpack and heel them in until ready to plant.

Devils Lake Nursery

Devils Lake,

North Dakota



Regarding Agents

We are well aware that the professional tree-agent is continually wagging his wily tongue against the Nursery that does a direct-with-the-customer business. Naturally all his arguments will be for his own benefit and to belittle the direct nursery business as much as he can. He will claim that the stock is inferior, that we have no Nursery, that our representations are faulty and our standing poor. Of course, not being on the ground we can not refute his arguments and in many cases his direct personal talk is convincing. However we do not fear his "knocking," for we realize he must in some way bring the people to believe his reason for charging his fabulous prices. Instead of telling the people to whom he attempts to sell goods that OUR prices are the legitimate prices and that he must necessarily add to that price the cost of his meals and lodgings, his railway fare, his livery bills, his salary and also pay this "legitimate price" for his goods; he tells the people that OUR stock MUST be poor, that we are a bum lot and any other bright concoction of his imagination that happens to occur to him.

We simply wish to warn you against these agents and their libelous statements. Our business policy has always been to carry on our affairs in a clean, fair, business-like manner and we welcome comparison so far as concerns our standing, our stock, our representations and OUR PRICES. We wish to also extend to any of you a cordial invitation to come and look over our Nursery and business equipment. We will show you the most northern Nursery in America, the only Nursery in the Northwest situated on high prairie soil, unprotected by sheltering river-banks, timber, or other natural protection. We will show you hardy Apples, Crabs, Plums and Small Fruits; Forest and Shade Trees; Evergreens; Shrubs; and Flowers, all making strong, healthy and sturdy growth. They say "seeing is believing" and if this is so, we can surely convince the most skeptical.

By doing business *direct* with a reliable Nursery you can save the agent's commission and obtain freshly dug, Dakota grown stock that is hardy and accimated. We have 800 acres, 200 of which is planted to Nursery. We grow stock for *quality* and altho our prices are cheap, the quality is the highest.

Devils Lake Nursery
Devils Lake, - - - North Dakota

Introduction

This book is the first volume in a series of three intended to provide a comprehensive treatment of the field of organizational behavior.

The first volume, *Foundations of Organizational Behavior*, was published in 1990. It contained chapters on the history of organizational behavior, the nature of organizations, the individual in organizations, and the social context of organizations.

The second volume, *Organizational Behavior: A Practical Guide*, was published in 1992. It contained chapters on the practical application of organizational behavior concepts to real-world situations.

The third volume, *Organizational Behavior: A Critical Approach*, will be published in 1994. It will contain chapters on the critical analysis of organizational behavior concepts and their practical applications.

The purpose of this series is to provide a comprehensive treatment of the field of organizational behavior, from its historical roots to its practical applications and critical analysis.

We hope that this series will be useful to students, practitioners, and scholars in the field of organizational behavior.

We would like to thank the many people who have contributed to this series, including the authors, editors, and reviewers.

We would also like to thank the publishers, Prentice-Hall, for their support and cooperation in publishing this series.

We hope that this series will be a valuable resource for anyone interested in the field of organizational behavior.

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ORDER SHEET

All orders should be sent in as early as possible, to insure prompt attention; it is our rule to execute them in the order in which they come to hand; hence we cannot, except for extraordinary reasons, delay orders, received first, for those coming late in the season and requiring attention at once. In every case where possible it is advisable to forward goods early. If ground is not in condition to plant, or you are not ready to plant, bury the nursery stock or heel it in, in shade of barn or other building.

DEVILS LAKE NURSERY

DEVILS LAKE, N. DAK.

Name _____

Postoffice.

County

State

DO NOT WRITE LETTER ON THIS SHEET.

NO ORDER FILLED FOR LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR.

Alexandre Dumas (Guerin, 1862). Brilliant pink, interspersed with white and salmon; medium. A fine, robust plant; good stem. Scores the five points of excellence. Each, 40c.

Couronne D'Or (Calot, 1873). This is the famous Crown of Gold; immense, fine shaped bloom. Color golden, fading to snow-white. Scores the five points of excellence. Each, \$1.00.

Cythere (Calot, 1856) White with center petals edged with carmine. Each, \$1.00.

Edulis Superba (Lemon, 1824). Fine, shell pink. A good multiplier. Very early. Excellent. Each, 30c.

Faust (Miellez, 1855). Brilliant Red. Extra fine. Each, 50c.

Festiva Maxima (Miellez, 1851). This is not only the finest white in existence, but many regard it as the queen of all the Peonies. A grand cut-flower variety, coming in flower usually for Decoration Day; grand. Each, 50c.

Floral Treasure (Rosenfield, 1900). Large, full flowers of delicate pink. A great favorite in the cut-flower market. Very fragrant. Each, 50c.

Francois Ortegat (Parmentier, 1850). An old favorite; purplish-crimson, with golden center. Very satisfactory. Each, 40c.

Golden Harvest (Rosenfield, 1900). A most striking variety, producing large, tri-colored bloom. The guard petals are blush-pink with creamy-white center; center of flower overlaid and tipped with carmine. Each, 50c.

Grandiflora Nivea Plena (Lemon, 1824). Pure white, sometimes with stripes of carmine on center petals. A fine old sort. Each, 25c.

Grandiflora Rosa (Guerin, 1850). Even clear rose pink. Very fine; floriferous, early bloomer. Each, 25c.

Grandiflora Cornea Plena (Lemon, 1824). An old and very fine variety; blooms are variegated; clear, flesh pink, shaded lilac. Fine as cut flower, excellent for landscape work. Free bloomer. Each, 50c.

Humei (Anderson, 1810). Rose type; late. Very large, compact flower that is quite striking. Color, cherry-pink, highly cinnamon scented. This is an old standby, being used largely for cut flowers. Each, 40c.

James Vick. Brilliant red. Each, 25c.

La Tulipe (Calot, 1872). This is one of the finest. White with red tulip like markings on outside of guard petals. Beautiful in bud and in bloom. A glorious flower of delightful fragrance. Splendid for cut flowers. Has the five points of excellence. Each, \$1.00.

L'Esperance. Deep rose; fragrant, early, splendid. Each, 40c.

La Sublime (Parmentier, 1850). Very fine, floriferous crimson. In good demand. Grand, large blooms. Each, 60c.

La Coquette (Guerin, 1861). Bright rose; fleshy pink center, marked with carmine. A fine, robust plant. Each, 50c.

Louis Van Houtte (Calot, 1867). Brilliant, velvety violet red. Splendid. Each, 40c.

Marechal Vaillant (Calot, 1867). Immense, purple violet red; late and grand. Each, 50c.

Madame de Verneville (Crousse, 1885). One of the most charming and very best varieties on the market. We have counted sixty large, perfect blooms on one plant open at the same time; fine cut-flower variety. Each, \$1.00.

Madame Dueil (Mechin, 1880). Mid-season, perfectly formed, bomb-shaped bloom, solid center, with a sort of frill of outside petals; color, bright, silvery pink. Splendid for cut flowers. Rather dwarfish in habit. Each, \$1.00.

Officinalis Rubra fl. pl. Rich, deep red. Earliest. Each, 50c.



Achille.

Phrygne (Origin unknown). Pinkish white, extra fine dwarf variety. Each, 30c.

Princess Ellen (Terry). Pink color, fading to white; a beautiful, robust flower. Very desirable. Each, 50c.

Queen Victoria (Whitley, 1808). The very best every-day white. When cut a first rate keeper. Flower of good substance and color; very pretty in the bud state, when it has a faint blush tint; an old standby. Each, 40c.

Reevesii (Origin unknown). Rosy pink, fragrant, very fine. Excellent for cut flowers. Each, 40c.

Rubra Triumphans (Guerin, 1840). Very early, bright purplish, intensely rich crimson. Large blooms, early. Sweetly fragrant. Each, 50c.

Richardson's Rubra Superba (Richardson, 1871). Magnificent, rich, brilliant, deep crimson, without stamens; very large, full and double; highly fragrant, and the best keeper of the whole family. It is decidedly the best late red; absolutely indispensable to any fine collection. Each, \$1.00.

Victoria Tricolor (Van Houtte). Pink, sulphur and white; early, abundant bloomer. Grows larger as it grows older. Each, 25c.

Choice Mixed. Many very fine ones. Each, 25c.

Golden Glow - Rudbeckia

The most prolific and universally satisfactory hardy perennial of all yellow-flowering plants. Commencing early in the spring it makes tall, upright growth 5 to 6 feet in height, and blooms continuously through the summer months. It flowers profusely and the green foliage contrasted with the many yellow blooms makes an unrivaled ornamental. Each, 10c; 10 for 75c.

Chinese Bell Flower - Platycodon

A dense bush with attractive foliage that flowers continually the summer long, bearing a succession of peculiar, bell-shaped flowers of bluish-white color. The bud and flower before it opens resembles a tiny inflated balloon and the plant is often called "The Balloon Flower." Each, 15c; 10 for \$1.25.

Roses

The Rose is the symbol of beauty and fragrance. It is the most loved of all flowers and the most cosmopolitan. Every home maker, no matter how many Roses he may possess, always craves more. Wherever civilization flourishes the Rose is grown.

To obtain the most satisfactory results they should be planted in well drained, rich, deep loamy soil. In our soil it is best to mix in some well prepared compost of rotted manure. For winter protection and to keep the soil in good condition, an application of compost should be given them late in the fall, and spaded into the ground the following spring.

ROSA RUGOSA

A perfectly hardy Japanese Rose that blooms the summer long. It is used extensively in hedge, group, border or single plantings. The Rose Rugosa endures more alkali in the soil and grows in gumbo better than any other shrub or flower. Its foliage is shiny, bright green and the flowers, which are produced in clusters, are deep rose or white in color. In the autumn the flowers are followed by large, bright red berries which are very ornamental. It is insect-free and requires no protection. Price, 2-year, strong plants, each, 40c ; per 5, \$1.75; per 50, \$10.00.

HANSA

A Rose with very large, perfectly double fragrant blooms of deep violet red color. The blooms are in clusters, the buds of each cluster opening about the same time and from a distance they convey the appearance of a single Rose of immense size. As hardy as the Rugosa and blooms from June to November. Each, \$1.00.

BLANC DE COUBERT

A hybrid of the Rugosa, with foliage of unrivaled richness. Its flowers are exquisitely fragrant, large, semi-double and pure white. It is the first Rose to bloom in the spring, and continues blooming until severe frost. Each, \$1.00.

CONRAD F. MEYER

Clear, silvery pink, very large, very double, choicest fragrance, continuous bloom, produced singly instead of in clusters. An exceedingly choice Rose, but less hardy than the others and needs winter protection. This superb Rose is the least hardy of any



Rosa Rugosa.

of the three, but much easier to grow than the best of the hybrid perpetual Roses of which the Paul Neyron and General Jacqueminot belong, and it is fully equal to the best of them in all the qualities that make a first-class flower. Each, \$1.00.

PRAIRIE QUEEN - Rosa Setigera

Is a native of Iowa. It is the only climbing native American Rose. Vol. 39, Iowa Hort.: "Recommended by many growers as being hardy throughout the Northwest and Manitoba, and some even claim it is hardy in Alaska." We advise purchasers to carefully protect the tops and roots by a good covering of soil every winter. Each, \$1.00.

Baylor, Mont., April 20, 1915.

Dear Sirs: We received our nursery goods in good order and my wife was surprised for the nice plants you sent her.

Yours very truly, LOUIS ANDERSON.

Knox, N. D., May 12, 1915.

Dear Sirs: I liked those trees so well that I believe I will get some more if you have them, but you will have to hold them for about a week, as I have not the time to plant them.

Send me 200 box elder, C. O. D.

Yours truly, CARL LARSON.

Burdett, Colo., April 7, 1915.

Gentlemen: Enclosed find check for \$2.40 for which please send me 100 Norway Poplar by parcel post (the smallest size). As I remember it, the price is \$2.00, and am sending 40 cents to cover postage; if not enough let me know. Have mislaid your catalogue or else some one has borrowed it, and am ordering from memory.

Yours truly, C. D. MILLER.

Dickinson, N. D., April 30, 1915.

Gentlemen: My order for trees came yesterday nicely packed and much pleased with them. Many thanks for the gratis. If successful with these will want fifty more fruit trees and sixty nut trees in the spring.

Yours truly, J. L. BADGLEY.

P. S.—Will want fruit trees next year, but I believe it best to start a wind break first. I wish you people handled dry land seeds on the same plan that you have started handling trees and plants. When we get a seed house with your conscience this prairie country will amount to something.

Yours, C. D. MILLER.

Ethridge, Mont., May 3, 1915.

Gentlemen: The trees, etc., that I ordered from you came through in good shape, it being ten days from the time of shipment till they arrived here. Thank you for the free package.

Yours truly, C. H. BAKER.

Small Fruits

Currants, gooseberries and raspberries are hardy and productive. They have a long fruiting season, and furnish delicious and healthful food at the very slight cost of starting the plantation and keeping it cultivated. The planting will last indefinitely if weeds and grass are kept down and the old wood is cut out. They will go far to solve the high cost of living problem, as all of them not used can be canned or made into jelly or sold in the market.

Small fruits, and all fruits for that matter, want well cultivated, well drained soil. Shallow cultivation should be given frequently enough to keep out all grass and weeds and keep a dust mulch to retain moisture. Old canes should be cut out every fall or spring, and too many young ones should not be allowed to grow. Six to eight canes are enough in any bush. For bearing fruit, four to five three-year-old canes are sufficient, and to renew the bush, not more than three new canes should be allowed to grow.

The currant, gooseberry and raspberry are native of northern latitudes only and will not thrive in the South. Every family should have enough of them to supply the table during the fruiting time, and to furnish canned fruit and jelly during the balance of the year. There is no easier way to reduce the grocery bill, and the doctor bill may also be reduced by their use. Every family should have: 25 to 100 raspberry bushes; 10 to 30 currant bushes, and 10 to 30 gooseberry bushes.

C. M. Yegge, at a South Dakota Horticultural meeting, said: "If I wanted to go into the raspberry business to grow them to sell, I should not be afraid to plant an acre or two or three acres of Sunbeam, just as many as I felt able to handle. I believe it is the best red raspberry we can grow." And at the same meeting Prof. Hansen said: "The Carrie gooseberry will supersede the Houghton, I am confident of that. It is intermediate in size between the Houghton and Downing and is a heavy bearer at Brookings. It is a welcome addition to our short list of gooseberries.

Prof. Hansen also said: "Currants and gooseberries should be among the very first plants set in the prairie garden. The plants should be given thorough cultivation and manured with well rotted manure every year. Wood ashes and soap from the family washing will all be beneficial, as those plants appreciate heavy feeding. They are easily

raised, and are perfectly hardy without winter protection."

The birds like a change of diet. And after eating insects and weed seed all season they appreciate the taste of fruit. They like wild fruits better than cultivated fruits. To gain their help and co-operation and increase their numbers we should plant some of the wild fruits that are delicious foods and as acceptable for sauces and pies as the tame fruits. We should plant liberally of them for ourselves and for the birds.

Since the wild fruits are absolutely hardy and will grow in the most exposed places they can be planted around the other small fruits for shelter to protect them from the hot winds of summer and the cold winds of winter and spring. The Juneberry, Wild Cherry, Buffalo Berry, Highbush Cranberry, and others are so desirable as fruits and as ornamental trees and shrubs that they are propagated in the nursery, and we sell them cheaper than they can be gathered in the woods.

Plant a row of them on the north, south and west of your small fruits and garden. Nothing else could be planted that will make a better or more ornamental shelter or that will give a better return for the ground they occupy. Plant a row of raspberries south of the north row and east of the west row of wild fruits where the snow drifts will protect them. In such location you can grow any variety of raspberries you wish.

One acre in orchard and small fruits if cultivated as corn or potatoes are cultivated, even with the most indifferent care and management should pay better than any other acre on the farm. It pays in the money value of the foods produced, in the pleasure and satisfaction of seeing the trees and bushes grow, and produce fruit, and in the love of home, engendered by the interest taken in the care of the fruits and the pleasure of their possession.

The average farmer is satisfied when he realizes \$12.00 to \$15.00 per acre as gross receipts for an acre of wheat. No orchardist or small fruit grower would be satisfied with the return from one acre that would not net him three to five times the farmer's gross receipts from an acre of wheat.

The memories of the orchard and the garden and the melon patch cling longest to those who leave the farm and are strong factors in holding the young people on the land.



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Ash	12	Larkspur	24
Asparagus	11	Lilacs	20-21
Baby's Breath	24	Lilium	24
Barberry	19	Lily of the Valley	24
Bell Flower	27	Lonicera	19-20
Berberis	19	Lycium	23
Betula	12	Maple	12-13
Birch	12	Matrimony Vine	23
Bittersweet	23	Mock Orange	22
Blanket Flower	24	Peonies	26-27
Bleeding Heart	24	Perennials	24-28
Box Elder	12	Picea	16-17
Buckthorn	19	Pine	16
Buffalo Berry	10-19	Pinus	16
Butternut	14	Phalaris	25
Caragana	13	Philadelphus	22
Celastrus	23	Phlox	25
Celtis	13	Platycodon	27
Cerasus	13	Plums	7-8
Cherries	7	Poplars	13-14
Cherry, Flowering	13	Prunus	19
Columbine	24	Ptelea	12
Convallaria	24	Raspberries	10
Corallberry	21	Rhamnus	19
Cornus	19	Rhubarb	11
Corylus	14	Rhus	22
Crab Apples	6	Ribbon Grass	25
Crataegus	19	Ribes	19
Currant, Flowering	19	Roses	28
Currants	9	Rudbeckia	27
Day Lily	24	Russian Olive	13
Delphinium	24	Salix	14
Dicentra	24	Sambucus	19
Dogwood	19	Shepherdia	19
Elaeagnus	13	Sheepberry	21
Elder	19	Snowberry	21
Elm	13	Shrubs	19-22
Evergreens	16	Siberian Pea Tree	13
Fir	16	Snowball	21
Fraxinus	12	Spirea	22
Gaillardia	24	Spruce	16-17
Golden Glow	27	Sumac	22
Gooseberries	10	Symporicarpus	21
Grapes	8	Syringa	20-21-22
Gypsophila	24	Tamarix	21
Hackberry	13	Tiger Lily	24
Hawthorn	19	Trees, Deciduous	12-15
Hazel Nut	14	Ulmus	13
Hedges	18	Viburnum	21
High Bush Cranberry	11	Vines	23
Honeysuckle	19-20	Virginia Creeper	23
Hop Tree	12	Walnut	14
		Willows	14



WE ESPECIALLY recommend Evergreens for windbreaks and ornamental plantings. When raised from native Northern seed they are perfectly hardy. We have grown millions of them and would be pleased to show anyone how successful we have been with them, if they will visit us at our Nursery. We extend you a cordial invitation.

Devils Lake Nursery

